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Boston to Get Food Stamps; More Water for Arborway; War Transport Tried Out

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 27, 1940

In New England: Troop Moves Tested

Mayor Tobin announced today that Boston had been granted Federal permission to adopt the food stamp plan by which needy families are enabled to obtain Federal Surplus Commodities free with normal purchases. The plan, sought by the Mayor for more than a year, will go into effect before winter, he said. [Details: Page 9.]

Lessons learned by officers and men of the Regular Army, Organized Reserve, and National Guard from large-scale maneuvers completed last week in Northern New York and three other areas of the United States included how to move large numbers of troops, and how to supply them. [Other conclusions by a military observer: Page 9.]

First sections of 48-inch water pipe were delivered on the Arborway to be laid in a Metropolitan District Commission project intended to double the capacity of a water main between Jamaica Pond and Franklin Park. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Registration and fingerprinting of 3,500,000 foreign-born residents in the United States began today in post offices and public buildings throughout the country. In Boston's Federal Building registration began at 1 o'clock this afternoon, meeting an onrush of 700 aliens within the first hour. [Details and pictures: Page 5.]

McNary's Speech on Networks Tonight

Salem, Ore., Senator Charles L. McNary's acceptance speech as the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee is to be released over all networks, heard on Eastern Daylight Time beginning at 8:30 tonight.

Russo-Rumanian Clash in Moldavia

Budapest (AP)—Bucharest diplomatic dispatches today reported Russian-Rumanian fighting near Dorohoi, in Northern Moldavia. Russian troops were said to have crossed the new border which Russia established in July when annexing Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina. Two planes were shot down and several hundred casualties were reported.

In Washington: Profits Bill Reported Out

In efforts to complete action on the draft bill this week, the Senate has adopted night sessions. It voted to limit to 900,000 the number of conscripts in training at one time except in case of war, and also limited service of draftees to the Western Hemisphere, plus the Philippine Islands. Quickly lining up with the Senate, the House Military Committee voted for the 900,000 limit. [Details: Page 1.]

The House Ways and Means Committee has unanimously drafted an excess-profits bill, which the House may pass this week. The compromise would impose a tax of 20 to 50 per cent on profits, to prevent "war millionaires"; it would also permit amortization of defense plant expansions over five years, and would suspend limitations on profits in the making of aircraft and warships. [Details: Page 1.]

The White House announced that special legislation would be sought to enable Jesse H. Jones to serve as Secretary of Commerce and retain his post as Federal Loan Administrator.

Benedict Crowell, an Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Munitions during the World War, was appointed by Secretary of War Stimson as a special consultant on defense.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for an additional $53,000,000 to expand the Office of Education program of vocational training in courses essential to defense.

A vast new network of congestion-free highways is being mapped by the United States Public Roads Administration with the help of highway officials of every State, as a national defense measure. [Details: Page 2.]

The Defense Commission asked Congress for $150,000 to house workers in defense activities.

In the Far East: Church Union in Japan?

Christian churches in Japan, representing some 40 denominations, met to consider Japanese efforts to "unify" the churches under Japanese control, and to separate them from foreign influence. [Details: Page 4.]

Confucius' 2,492d anniversary was observed in China. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek designated the anniversary as National Teachers' Day. The Japanese-controlled Nanking Government likewise declared a holiday and ordered commemorative ceremonies in all cities under its jurisdiction.

Japanese naval forces occupied the town of Kichich, 100 miles east of Hong Kong on the coast of Kwangtung Province, in a further tightening of Japan's hold on the Chinese coast, Domei, Japanese news agency, announced in a radiocast.

Japan announced appointment of Ichizo Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce, as special envoy to the Netherland's Indies. The announcement, radiocast by Domei, said that Mr. Kobayashi and a staff of 20 assistants and advisers would leave on the assignment Aug. 31.

Round Trip to Canal Zone in Day

Miami, Fla. (AP)—Pan American Airways pilots will have a one-day round trip record time to shoot at when they inaugurate a new schedule between Miami and the Panama Canal Zone next week.

One of the 33-passenger Stratoclippers covered the 1,547-mile distance to Cristobal Aug. 26 in 6 hours and 12 minutes.

On its return the giant four-motored plane made the hop in 6 hours flat. Airline spokesmen said no ship of any type before had flown to the Canal Zone and back on the same day.

War Summary: Exchange of Raids Renewed

"Chain raids" by German airmen kept many Londoners out of bed until nearly 4 a. m. in a six-hour continuous raid by some 50 planes which appeared to return at scheduled intervals, although relatively little damage was done. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

German warnings issued by the official radiocast stated that so far the raids had been only preliminary and that the main attack was beginning.

General raiding by Germany over various parts of England and by British airmen over various parts of Germany continued, Berlin having its second air-raid alarm, for 40 minutes, in two days.

Italian airmen claimed to have bombed a British convoy in the Eastern Mediterranean. Italy also claimed to have sent raiders successfully through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Atlantic.

British airmen continued their raids in Libya and Ethiopia.

Chicago to Have Institute of Meteorology

Chicago (AP)—The University of Chicago announces the establishment of an institute of meteorology at which Army, Navy and Air Corps students, as well as Weather Bureau and lay personnel, would be trained.

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Lyman Cites Jail Waste In New Bedford

State inquiry blames Commissioners for high costs in institutions in Bristol County.

Wanton waste in food purchases for the New Bedford Jail and House of Correction "exceeding even the waste discovered at the Charles Street Jail under the administration of former Sheriff John F. Dowd," was charged today by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, in a report to the Bristol County Commissioners.

The Lyman investigation of the Jail, House of Correction, and the Attleboro Industrial Farm was conducted at the request of Sheriff Patrick Dupuis, for whom Mr. Lyman recommends full responsibility for future purchase of food for the Jail and the House of Correction.

Blame for excessive foodstuff costs was placed upon the shoulders of the County Commissioners, who are Timothy A. Lovett of Fall River, Chairman; Leo H. Coughlin of Taunton, and William F. Lynch of Somerset, all Democrats. The latter two are seeking re-election this year.

Charges "Wanton Waste"

Comparing Bristol County conditions with those under Sheriff Dowd in Suffolk County, Mr. Lyman stated:

"I had thought investigating expenditures and other matters at Charles Street Jail under the administration of Ex-Sheriff Dowd that probably the peak of wanton waste of the people's funds was reached, but I am sorry to say it apparently is even worse, at least as far as foodstuffs are concerned, at Bristol County." Mr. Lyman added that Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan, who is completing the unexpired term of Mr. Dowd, who is still being sought for prosecution in connection with job selling activities and charges of graft, has saved more than 50 per cent in purchases since taking office.

"I feel if Sheriff Dupuis is given full responsibility he will be able to effect at least like savings in Bristol County," Mr. Lyman said.

Comparative Costs

The Commissioner of Correction pointed out that the per capita cost of food at the Bristol County Jail and House of Correction was $178.23 for the year 1939 compared to $57.23 at the Springfield Jail and House of Correction.

"Is it surprising," he added, "that the people of Bristol County are disgusted when they know that an average of 223 inmates at the Springfield Jail and House of Correction were fed in 1939 for $12,762.31 whereas in New Bedford the cost of feeding an average of 101 inmates was $18,001.94? Nobody is responsible but yourselves (the County Commissioners) as Sheriff Dupuis did not have the purchasing under his control."

Commissioner Lyman said he believed approximately $100 an inmate a year could be saved in the cost of food if Sheriff Dupuis purchased food on a competitive bid basis.

Extravagances Listed

Detailing some of the extravagances discovered, Mr. Lyman wrote:

"I do not believe there is a housewife in your County who would purchase stew meat at 25 cents a pound when at the same time it could be purchased at 16 cents; who would have bought hamburg at 25 cents a pound when it might have been purchased at 17 cents; who would have brought briskets at 28 cents a pound when at the same time they might have been purchased at 14½ cents; or who would have bought fish fillets at 17 cents a pound the year round when they might have been purchased depending upon the season of the year anywhere from 8 cents to 12 cents; who would have paid $2 a gallon for clams when they could have been bought for $1.15 a gal-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Registration Details: Who, When and Where

Highlights of the United States' registration and fingerprinting of 3,500,000 non-citizens which begins today:

Who: Anyone not a citizen, including Filipinos. The Act does not distinguish between nationals and noncitizens.

When: Between today and Dec. 26.

Where: At any of 7,300 postoffices or in schools or public halls otherwise designated by the Director of Registration.

What time: Ordinarily between 9 in the morning and 9 at night. Local schedules may vary, however.

What is required: Fingerprints and answers to 15 questions.

Penalty: Maximum fine of $1,000 and six months in jail for failure to answer or making false answers.

Landmarks in the Victory for Suffrage

Pioneering Which Led to Nineteenth Amendment

Upper—A suffrage demonstration in Union Square, New York City, showing Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman speaking. Center—This car, called the "Golden Flyer," carried suffrage literature across the Continent. The riders were Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. Lower—Actresses in a New York parade.

French Fate Is Vital Stake To All World

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

Three months ago I was strolling through the Grand Palais in Paris, a large hall often used for art exhibitions.

At that time it was the scene of an elaborate exposition of the French Empire, its peoples, its resources and its products A band of the Garde Républicaine played lustily while spectators examined everything from the masks of the natives of Madagascar to statistics of the great development of trade between France and its overseas empire during the last two decades.

The exposition was closely associated with the energetic Minister of Colonies, Georges Mandel, who later transferred to the post of Minister of the Interior. M. Mandel had been an uncommonly energetic colonial administrator. had raised more native soldiers in the first months of the war than France had recruited during the entire World War. He had promoted harbor development at Casablanca, the western gateway of Morocco, and Dakar, the chief port of French West Africa. He had been active in consulting with British officials about economic and military co-operation between adjacent French and British colonies, especially in Africa.

Great Change in Short Time

Only three months have passed since I visited this French colonial exposition. But the changes during that period have been vast and catastrophic.

The Grand Palais today must be desolate and empty, unless the German forces in occupation of Paris have found some use for it. M. Mandel is a prisoner. And the vast French Colonial Empire, second in area only to the British, with its approximately 70,000,000 inhabitants and its 4,613,315 square miles of territory, spread over four continents, is in the melting-pot.

Formally, the French colonies, with the possible exception of remote New Caledonia, where a movement in favor of the "free France" movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is reported, still acknowledge the authority of the Government at Vichy. Actually, however, regular communication between France and its overseas possessions is cut off by the British blockade, while the regime at Vichy is obviously in no position to resist any demands for colonial spoils which Germany and Italy may put forward.

There are probably two reasons why no such demands have yet been formulated. A program of outright spoliation might arouse a movement of resistance in the

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Duties of Citizenship Upheld To Women at Suffrage Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Women of America were urged to make the fullest use of their opportunities for participation in Government as granted under the Nineteenth Amendment, as feminine leaders in civic and government fields met to observe the twentieth anniversary of the granting of woman suffrage in the United States at exercises in the Assembly Hall of the New York World's Fair yesterday afternoon.

Women must be on the job as citizens 365 days each year, must not only register and vote, but must inform themselves on the issues at stake so they can vote intelligently, Assemblywoman Jane Todd of New York State, told the meeting, held under the auspices of the Woman's Centennial Congress.

Four famous early pioneers in woman suffrage — Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton,

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

When Defense Might Be Obstructed by an Antitrust Oil Suit What Should The Government Do? That's a Situation at Washington

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

It was on March 29 that The Christian Science Monitor in a copyrighted front page story announced that Thurman Arnold was considering the biggest antitrust suit in history designed to divorce the $13,000,000,000 oil production and refining industry from its retail outlets and its pipe lines.

A month ago on July 29 the news took more formal shape and it was learned that Mr. Arnold was preparing to file a civil suit to break up the alleged oil monopoly. On Aug. 1, however, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson in a brief statement announced that the matter was being held temporarily in abeyance while it was being referred to the National Defense Commission to make sure that the drastic action would not interfere with the Nation's defense program.

Since then there have been a number of minor developments. Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa has demanded what was holding back the action. Last week Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington proposed a congressional inquiry. Rumors come from the Defense Commission that action is being blocked. This is not the case.

The real situation is that when the Commission was established it was agreed that any antitrust suit should be first submitted to it by the Department of Justice for clearance. It was recognized on all sides that the defense program was a matter for co-operation between industry and government, and that business-baiting was out of place at this time of crisis. On the other hand, violation of the law could not be tolerated.

Difficult Issue Posed

In this instance, right at the outset, one of the biggest proposed cases in history has been dumped on the Commission's doorstep. Leon Henderson, member of the Commission and, incidentally, strong New Dealer, has arranged for a thorough investigation. Defense needs connected with oil include such matters as the new synthetic rubber made by the oil companies, special gasolines for airplanes, and thousands of other uses. The Government needs the co-operation of the oil companies as never before. Here, obviously, is a difficult matter to decide.

Newspaper columnists, who have a way of making articulate various segments of popular opinion, are split on the issue. John T. Flynn, writing for Scripps-Howard newspapers, who makes a caustic personal attack on President Roosevelt in a current book, urges the Government to prosecute. "What the Nation wants in its effort for national defense is production—and more production," he says. "If the Justice Department has a case against the oil companies, it must be on the ground that they are in illegal combination to make gasoline scarcer and prices higher. Nothing could be more injurious to national defense than this." He urges immediate action.

Another strong critic of the New Deal is David Lawrence. In a recent syndicated column he takes the opposite view from Mr. Flynn. Defense progress is bogging down because of business uncertainty, he says. "More demoralizing than anything else," he writes, "is the work of the antitrust division of the Justice Department, which is about to launch a most sweeping attack on the entire oil industry." He vigorously opposes the action and inveighs against the "wrecking crews in the Justice Department." and concludes that "their purpose is, of course, wholly one of economic partisanship."

Criticism Either Way

It looks pretty likely that the Administration will be attacked if it fails to push the suit, or if it pushes it. In such a situation the public would like to know certain facts. Would the antitrust suit really interfere with national defense? In that case it should, no doubt, be deferred, and the action against which it is directed should be publicly countenanced for the duration of the emergency. But in cases like this, would the presumed handicap to defense rest merely on the fact that it would produce a non-co-operative attitude of big business? Is it safe for business, at such a juncture in any event, to take a "non-co-operative" attitude? The public which is demanding a draft of man power is not likely to countenance such an attitude from anyone.

These are big, basic problems, the details of which will have to be left to the competent men and lawyers making the investigation. Thurman Arnold, like Mr. Flynn, argues that there is no better way toward preparedness just now than production—and more production. Meanwhile the Government Printing Office is just distributing the evidence of the National Economic Commission on the petroleum industry, part 15-A, taken Oct. 7 last year. This particular report is the brief of four independent oil companies, Kendall, Pennzoil, Quaker State, and Wolverine, who charge, in a highly documented analysis, that small companies are being squeezed to the wall, while prices go up and output goes down.

To sum up, it seems obvious that defense must come first, and that if an otherwise illegal practice is necessary for preparedness it must be countenanced for the emergency. But the same firm hand must be shown to business which it is proposed to show in the draft for man power. Any other position would be dangerous.

Richard L. Strout

Nazis Unleash Air 'Chain Raid'; Draft Vote Near

Congress speeds action on defense measures under pressure of public opinion.

Britain strikes back in blow at Berlin; coastline of England also bombed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Congress was marching toward its defense objectives today.

After weeks of disagreement, majority groups finally fell into step and rapid progress was in evidence on two fronts:

1. With another late session planned tonight, the Senate seemed on the verge of passing the compulsory service bill.

2. The House Ways and Means Committee, breaking a prolonged deadlock, reached tentative agreement on the bottleneck of the excess profits tax-amortization bill.

Meanwhile Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York announced after a conference with President Roosevelt that he will offer a $100,000,000 emergency housing amendment to the $4,850,000,000 defense appropriation bill. He said he discussed with Mr. Roosevelt the housing problems which are developing in connection with the defense program. He said the President expressed general approval of his amendment.

There was evidence that the pressure of public opinion, the direct recommendation of President Roosevelt, the reported views of Wendell L. Willkie and the quick retort of the National Defense Commission blaming airplane construction delays on Congress, were having their effect. Congress was moving more swiftly.

Change in Attitude

The change in attitude on the draft bill must be attributed largely to President Roosevelt's leadership. Last week informed circles almost unanimously believed that the Maloney compromise proposal would prevail, postponing the compulsory draft feature at least to Jan. 1 and possibly even longer if Congress should then withhold funds. Mr. Roosevelt, however, on Friday broke a long silence and in specific terms challenged the Maloney amendment and said that he wanted the compulsory feature imposed immediately. Editorial comment strongly supported the President and a change in sentiment in the reluctant Congress was immediately observable. It is now believed that the Maloney amendment will be defeated.

Mr. Willkie let it be known

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP) (via radio)—The German wireless reported today that a squadron of German bombers, all new Dorniers, invaded England today flying low—at times only six feet above the ground—in a successful departure in tactics to avoid anti-aircraft fire.

The bombers destroyed seven hangars and a barracks on an airdrome near London, and shot down seven British fighting planes in a battle, the wireless said.

By the Associated Press

German "chain raiders" bombed the London area for six hours last night and early today in the longest raid of the war and attacked 500 miles of English coastline with the most intensive night raids yet directed against this entrenched island.

For the first time the Germans employed the mass raid for a night attack, sent 40 bombers to attack one town in northeast England. They dropped high explosive bombs there, demolishing two shops and killing at least three persons.

Today Germany resumed its daylight attack, as a wave of planes soared over a southwestern town.

The Government said bombs fell "on one district on the outskirts of central London," but "little damage was caused and the number of casualties was small." Other bombs fell in the suburbs.

Britain Strikes Back

Britain also appeared to be striking back during the night. Berlin had a 40-minute air raid alarm and Berliners heard firing in the distant west. There were two alarms in Switzerland, about an hour and a half apart, and antiaircraft guns opened fire at what were believed to be British bombers operating against Italian objectives.

The Germans, in a new technique, employed a force estimated at 50 planes which flew high over the capital at regular intervals singly or in small groups, chain fashion.

Some of the raiders, far above the balloon barrages, kept as high as 20,000 feet—almost four miles—and appeared as tiny silvery specks as antiaircraft searchlights picked them out.

They kept coming, approaching London from the south and circling over the metropolitan area and then departing, apparently only to appear later again at a scheduled interval.

Two Planes Brought Down

Despite their great height, two of them were brought down in flames by antiaircraft fire in the London area.

German bombers also spent one of their busiest nights of the war outside of London, attacking a coastline of over 500 miles from northeast to southeast England and along the south coast to southwest England and penetrating inland to the Midlands.

The raiders roamed singly or in small groups, in some cases striking repeatedly at a single spot in a manner similar to that of the "chain raid" on London.

They concentrated for several hours on one southwest town, for example. The planes came over at regular intervals, sometimes singly and sometimes several at a time, and dropped a large number of high explosive and a small number of incendiary bombs.

Many observers thought the "chain raid" was executed for its nuisance value—to keep Londoners from sleeping and to hold up production. With this new technique comparatively few planes were employed and yet London's millions were kept under continuous alarm for most of the night.

Three Raids in Day

The all-clear signal was sounded about 3:40 a. m., slightly more than an even six hours after the first alarm.

Whatever the Germans hoped for with the new style raid, London was not still.

The Germans also attacked the Midlands last night, where fires were started and industrial property was damaged in two towns and some persons were killed, and in the northeast and southeast of England, where first reports indicated damage was slight. One bomber was brought down in the Midlands.

These raids capped yesterday's unusually intense warfare all over Britain, when, according to British figures, 46 German planes were brought down. The Government listed 15 British planes as missing, with 11 of the pilots safe.

The Germans claimed that 74 British planes were destroyed against 18 German planes lost.

Londoners refuse to wait up for night raid 'all clear': Page 5.

Eighty Thousand Miles of Road 2,000 Bridges in Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—A vast new network of congestion-free highways is being mapped by the United States Public Roads Administration in conjunction with highway officials of the 48 States as a national defense measure.

Under the plans, soon to be turned over to President Roosevelt, more than 80,000 miles of strategic highways and 2,000 bridges will be strengthened, widened, built or relocated to provide freer transit for the heavy machinery with which a modern army moves.

Civilian travel will profit by the improvements as well as military.

The new $70,000,000 Pennsylvania superhighway from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh previewed yesterday by Congressmen and military experts is described here as only the first of a great system of superhighways linking heavily populated centers throughout the country that will be built if Congress appropriates money for the defense plan.

Road System Found Weak

The Public Road Administration's inventory of highway needs is being based on specifications laid down by the War and Navy Departments and the National Defense Commission. Not only are the weight and width of tanks and heavy artillery in actual maneuvers being considered, but attention is also being given to the need for rapid movement of raw materials for military production.

The Senate has already discussed the road defense program in several preliminary debates, though there has been no thought of taking action until the road administration's plan is forwarded by the President.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, repeated to the Senate not long ago the advice of a military expert that "there is not one road along the Atlantic Seaboard which for any considerable distance can carry the heavy artilery of America."

Plans for the Maryland segment of the defense highway system leaked out over the week end. Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, announced that his State's program alone would cost between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000 under plans drawn up in Washington.

Some Main Improvements

The Maryland plan calls for a new Baltimore-Washington Boulevard of four-lane dual highway construction; a new dual highway from Baltimore to Frederick through to Hagerstown and the Pennsylvania line; a new dual road linking Washington and Annapolis; new dual roads between Baltimore and York, Frederick and Washington and along the Maryland coastal area. Widening, regrading and relocation of virtually every other major arterial highway in the State is provided.

Municipal officials in Baltimore have consequently revived talk of building a two-mile elevated skyway transversing the city to connect the Washington and Philadelphia Pikes.

John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, describes weak bridges as the most critical link in the Nation's present highway system. There is a weak bridge every 35 miles on the average, he estimates.

"Strengthening these weakest links," he declares, "cannot wait until the enemy is at hand. It is possible that advances in military science in time may make it necessary for our bridges to carry still heavier loads and increase the number to be strengthened or rebuilt."

Preview

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27 (AP)—The "all weather" features of Pennsylvania's $70,000,000 high-speed highway were amply demonstrated yesterday for 165 Congressmen, federal and military officials who "previewed" the "dream road" from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh through a drenching rain and fog.

The 160-mile toll thoroughfare, which will be opened to the public about Oct. 1, drew high praise from military experts and others after more than 50 cars whizzed over it at speed which reached 100 miles an hour at times. Their's was the first motorcade to make the journey.

"It's the mother of highways," commented Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the House Roads Committee, in describing the four-lane divided road with its seven tunnels and the nation's deepest road cut.

Extension of the road to Philadelphia was considered "imperative" by Thomas H. McDonald, Commissioner of Federal Roads.

Canadian Labor Plans Big Display Of Appreciation

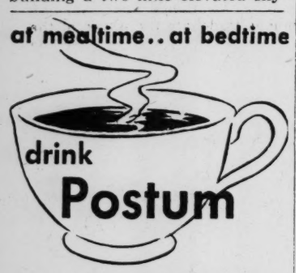
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—To emphasize labor's freedom in a democracy, trade union leaders in Montreal plan to make Labor Day, Sept. 2, one of the largest in years according to executives of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council. An appeal has been forwarded to officers and members of all unions in the district, urging that an autumn turnout be organized.

The appeal states in part that "In the European countries workers are constantly parading, but they are doing so with a gun or a machine gun and they are killing each other as furiously as man did in the Dark Ages. Every bit of freedom of association has disappeared from these countries, except in the British Isles, although even there military organization is in the vanguard; the country and its institutions must be defended against the assaults of the barbarians unloosed against democracy.

"The Labor movement is the most effective bulwark of democracy against dictatorship. It is a duty for us in the free lands of America to show the world the strength of our cause. On this Labor Day which could be the last for us if the democracies were vanquished, let us forget our sacrifices and participate in the parade. This will be the best testimony of our attachment and the best challenge to those who are seeking to ruin and destroy us."

at mealtime.. at bedtime



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I		O	L	G	A			I	L	U	S		C	
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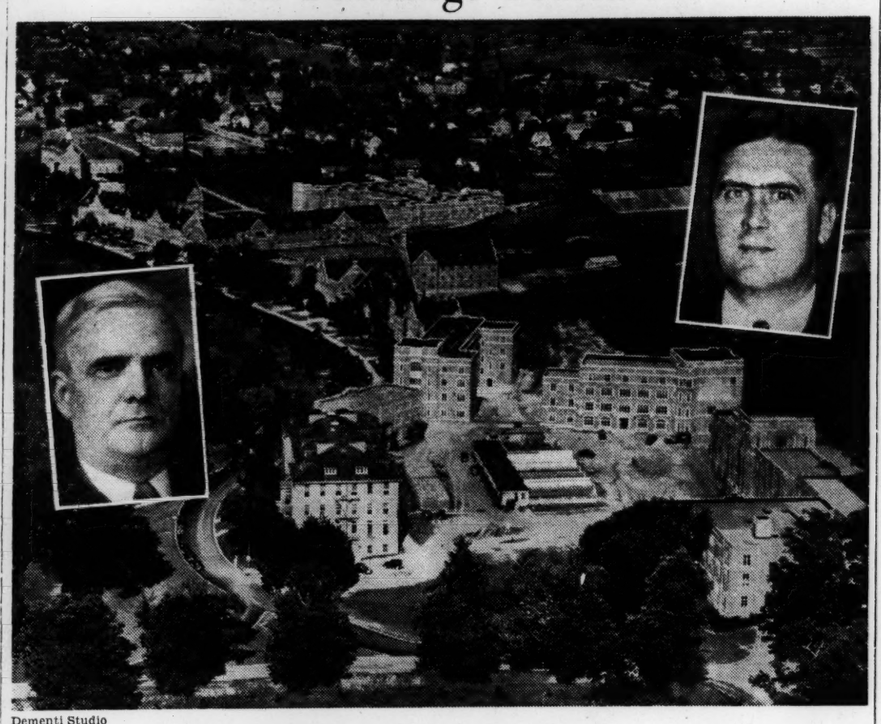

Dementi Studio

Aerial View of the V. P. I. Campus

Eight of the ten new structures formally opened by Gov. James H. Price at the first session of the twelfth annual Institute of Rural Affairs at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. In the foreground may be seen the agricultural group, four of the buildings being among those dedicated. Immediately beyond are dormitories and the college dining hall capable of seating 2,500. The stones used in the erection of these buildings were quarried on the campus. The new buildings bring the value of the V. P. I. physical plant to more than $8,000,000. Governor J. H. Price of Virginia is shown in the left inset. C. D. Johnston, Vice-President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, is at the right. Both appeared on the Institute program.

Farm Problems Discussed at V. P. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—The interdependence of agriculture, industry, and labor was the theme of the twelfth annual Institute of Rural Affairs which attracted more than 2,000 farm men and women to the campus of Virginia Polytechnic Institute for three days of discussion recently.

Starting off the program were special exercises at which Gov. James H. Price dedicated 10 buildings erected at the college during the past two years as Public Works Administration and Work Projects Administration projects. Included in these buildings so dedicated were two agricultural buildings, an agricultural engineering laboratory, a home economics building, a business administration building, an engineering building, three dormitories, and a college dining hall. The structures bring the physical plant valuation to more than $8,000,000.

The events of recent years have especially emphasized that the United States cannot have a prosperous agriculture without full urban employment, a high industrial productivity—and, in short, a large national income, Chris L. Christensen, Dean of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, said at the concluding session.

The close relationship between the needs of the farmers and of labor was pointed out by Dr. Ralph Hetzer, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in speaking on "The Place of Labor in Our National Economy." The place of industry in our national economy was expressed by Clem D. Johnston, Vice-President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The spirit of suppression and repression as typified by some New Deal legislation and policies, he said, "is a greater menace to business progress, a sound economy, and a strong and free America than is Adolf Hitler and all the forces of Naziism."

President Favors Two Jobs For Jesse Jones, One Salary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 — President Roosevelt will shortly ask Congress for authority to let Jesse H. Jones hold two jobs at one salary, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator.

At the same time today, another important federal post, the Chairmanship of the National Labor Relations Board, was technically vacant because Mr. Roosevelt had failed to announce his intention as to whether he would re-appoint J. Warren Madden. Mr. Madden's reappointment, if it comes, will have to be confirmed by the Senate which may mean a considerable delay. Meanwhile, the Commission will have only William M. Leiserson and Edwin S. Smith, who constitute a quorum but who are sometimes in disagreement.

It is understood here that Mr. Jones told the President he would like to be considered for the post of Secretary of Commerce, when Harry Hopkins resigned. Mr. Roosevelt was favorable, but demurred because he had no one immediately available to replace Mr. Jones in the loan job.

A solution was worked out in the proposal that the two offices be merged, at least temporarily. But this can't be done without the consent of Congress. Accordingly, Mr. Roosevelt's request will go up shortly that Congress adopt a joint resolution saying that one man can hold the two jobs. The salary will be that which is given to a Cabinet member, $15,000 a year.

If this legislation goes through, Mr. Jones will be as unique as a baseball player who all by himself achieves a triple play. For he will run three jobs. He will be Secretary of Commerce. He will be Loan Administrator, and he will be head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of which he was Chairman, and which is still under him.

Wheeler and Paish Disagree

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Sir George Paish, British economist, disagreed today as to just what Sir George said about his connection with the entry of the United States into the World War.

Senator Wheeler's account, which brought demands in the Senate yesterday for Sir George's expulsion from the country, was to this effect:

Sir George visited him at his office a few days ago. During the conversation, the economist asserted:

"I am responsible for getting this country into the last war and I intend to get it into this one."

Sir George, on the other hand, said this was what happened:

He called on Senator Wheeler. In the course of their talk he mentioned that, as a British financial adviser during the World War, he had "placed information at the disposal of my Government." This information was subsequently turned over to the United States by the British Government, and its character was such, Sir George asserted, that it influenced the decision of the United States to enter the conflict.

Senator Wheeler, presenting his version of the incident to the Senate, said he had told Sir George that his "I am responsible" assertion was a "broad statement." The economist, he said, thereupon "qualified it to the extent of saying, 'Well, everything short of war.'"

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia said that "if any Englishman were to come to my office with any such proposal I would drive him out, and I think any Senator of self-respect should have driven him out."

He added that "the Senator should have taken steps to acquaint the officials of this country with this man's behavior and if there is not a law to put him out, he should be put out anyway."

Senator Ernest Lundeen (FL) of Minnesota said that Sir George was an "emissary" of Great Britain and "should be deported."

Explaining how he had happened to see Senator Wheeler, Sir George said last night that he had come here to deliver a series of lectures after the November election on "certain facts regarding Germany's intentions toward the United States and South America," but that "in view of their importance" he had decided to present them in advance to certain Senators. He declined to name the Senators on whom he had called.

He added that "in England a private conversation is private," and that he had not expected Senator Wheeler or others to make public what he said.

A British Embassy spokesman said Sir George was in this country in a private capacity and had no connection with the British Government. He was a White House caller recently.

Britain Explains

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman described Sir George Paish today as an "elderly gentleman with a distinguished past" who is in the United States on private business and "has no authority to speak for His Majesty's Government.

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Argentina Police Detain Dr. Wolff

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 27 (AP)—Dr. Emil Wolff, former German consular official in San Francisco who a week ago was fined $2,000 and given a three-months' suspended sentence at Balboa, Canal Zone, for failing to register as a foreign agent, was detained by authorities when he arrived at Salta, Argentina, by airplane, the newspaper Critica reported.

Detention was at the request of the Buenos Aires police, it was said.

Red Gum, Yellow Poplar Favored in Furniture

Fashions in wood for furniture change, says the New York State College of Forestry, and right now favored kinds are red gum, oak, yellow poplar, birch and maple.

President Sets Aside Funds For Housing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt has allocated $10,000,000 from special funds to expedite a start on a housing program for defense workers for which Congress was asked yesterday to provide $150,000,000.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith disclosed the allocation after the Defense Commission had asked the appropriation for Government housing construction in areas where the President found an acute shortage of living quarters would impede defense work.

The $10,000,000 was set aside from the $200,000,000 of "blank check" funds which Congress gave President Roosevelt for defense purposes. Mr. Smith said it had not been allocated among localities.

The Budget Director said that the President had now earmarked $54,668,884 of the special fund.

Funds Listed

The largest single item, $29,615,000, was transferred to the War Department to begin work on the camps where the first 400,000 young men would be trained if Congress enacts the pending Burke-Wadsworth bill. Other items were:

For procurement and training of defense workers, such as machinists in navy yards, $3,420,000.

For surveys and investigations, $6,703,884.

For research on mechanisms and devices of warfare, $4,930,000.

Mr. Smith said a more detailed analysis of the allocations could not be made public at this time for military reasons. He explained that Congress provided that the President need not make his detailed report until 1942.

Research Funds

He said, however, that the research funds were given to a special defense natural science committee established by the President a few months ago and headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush of the Carnegie Institution.

The $150,000,000 appropriation asked for housing would be spent by the Federal Works Administration and the Public Buildings Administration. The houses would be rented to defense workers.

There was no word as to where the Government contemplated building houses, but it was recalled that Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, said last week that there was a need for 122,000 homes at Army posts and in cities having defense industries.

Mr. Straus mentioned shortages at the Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard; Columbus, Ga.; Hartford, Conn.; Newport, R. I.; Los Angeles, and in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Closing Mails to Propaganda Against U. S. Defense Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The closing of the United States mails to agents of foreign propaganda and the outlawing of political organizations under the control of foreign governments are in the immediate offing, is announced here.

Announcement at the office of Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of the Twelfth Congressional District, said he would introduce in the House of Representatives in Washington a bill to do away with the abuse of the mails by agents of foreign propaganda; and Martin Dies, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, said he would write to President Roosevelt and to Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, urging them to support legislation banning all political organizations under foreign control, including the German Bund and the Communist Party.

"Evidence of huge quantities of Nazi propaganda shipped here from Germany was submitted to me by Henry Hoke, publisher of 'The Reporter' magazine, which in its current issue exposed this subversive activity and presented a program for combatting this evil," the announcement at Mr. Dickstein's office said.

Exceeds Deficit

"The program calls for legislation to alter postal laws and regulations which permit anti-American propaganda to flood our mails at the expense of our taxpayers. The loss to the Post Office Department due to this type of mail going through our postal channels free of charge is conservatively $100,000,000. This is much greater than the actual deficit of the Post Office that we Americans have to pay for. If this were stopped, there would be no postal deficit."

Mr. Dickstein declared that with 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pieces of propaganda going through the mails each week, it was impossible to offset the harm being done "because of the tremendous volume and the huge sums of money that these people have to spend on anti-American propaganda."

Mr. Dickstein said his bill would be directed at improving postal regulations covering second and third class mail, the services most frequently used by foreign agencies. The complete evidence submitted to Mr. Dickstein by Mr. Hoke will be read into the Congressional Record of tomorrow, he added.

Word to Candidates

Mr. Dies said that in his letter to President Roosevelt he would include the names and detailed records of persons appointed by the President "to high governmental positions" who, he charged, have permitted the use of their names in various ways to aid groups which have been described as "Trojan horses" by his Committee. The letter to Mr. Willkie, he said, will contain a detailed reply to various criticisms of the work of the Dies Committee made by the Republican presidential nominee.

Mr. Dies charged that Germany, Italy, and Russia were jointly engaged in a campaign of propaganda, espionage and sabotage in this country to block adequate defense efforts by the United States and to halt American aid to Great Britain. He declared there were 6,000,000 sympathizers with communism, naziism, and fascism in the United States and that they were organized and financed into "a more dangerous fifth column than any that had existed in any country overrun by Hitler."

An audit of the books of the Communist Party, he continued, showed that its annual income here was $10,000,000, derived from 3,000 contributors, who gave from $10 to $3,000 a year to the Party.

Times to Appeal Labor Board Ruling

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The New York Times plans to appeal an adverse Labor Board ruling on the grounds it embraces a "fundamental issue" of the closed shop in news and editorial departments of newspapers.

The Board ordered The Times, in a split decision handed down yesterday, to reinstate with back pay two former employees allegedly discharged for union activities and to transfer a third employee to his former position from which it was charged he was transferred to another job because of membership in the American Newspaper Guild, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In a statement announcing the case would be appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger said:

"Two members of the Labor Board held that The Times violated the Wagner Act in advising the Newspaper Guild . . . that it would require an affirmative open shop clause in any contract with that union.

"The New York Times has never in the past opposed the Newspaper Guild as such. It has opposed this closed shop provision which is incorporated in the Guild constitution. It believes such a provision contrary to the best principles of newspaper making."

Japan to Increase Demand for Silk

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a radiocast yesterday that beginning Oct. 1, the Government will require the mixing of silk in all fibers, with a few exceptions, to step up the demand for silk and sustain its price. Manufacturers will be compelled to mix silk in rayon, wool, and cotton textiles.

New Zealand Launches 'Farm to Victory' Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 27—Yesterday's announcement that Britain had completed arrangements to take over practically all of New Zealand's dairy produce during the war—120,000 tons of butter and 107,000 tons of cheese this season—comes on the heels of almost revolutionary developments in the New Zealand farming industry.

The Dominion's biggest farm production plan in history got under way when the Government agreed with representative members of the farming industry on methods to step up food supplies for Britain.

The new program aims at immediate results in the coming Southern Summer and Fall, but it also embraces measures to keep Britain supplied if the war runs into 1942.

Present plans of the Government are to keep butter production at the peak figures of last season, to increase cheese production by 20,000 tons, so that the 107,000 tons will be available for British mouths, to produce 10,000 tone more of bacon, maintain mutton and lamb at last season's high level and grow more beef.

Eggs are to be provided in the greatest possible quantity, and pasture and clover seeds are to be shipped in bigger volume than ever before.

This action is being taken although Acting Minister of Agriculture Langstone admitted to the House of Representatives that the shipping situation would probably place limitations on the total which could be sent to Britain, and although Finance Minister Nash recently disclosed that only half the increased output of butter and meat by this country in the last nine months has been sent away in the British-bound convoys.

Stress on Production

First steps in the new plan are to sow additional acreage so there may be plentiful feed available for stock in the event of bad Summer and Fall conditions.

This area has been mapped by the production committees which will bring new lands, owned by the Government, into production, and allow the use of mechanized equipment owned by the public works department for cultivation, providing seeds, fertilizer and working capital.

Next a higher output is being assured by detailed instructions to the farmer about what he is to do in the next eighteen months. He is told to increase the size of his herds, to study the question of quantity and confine himself less exclusively to quality.

Beef raisers are being told to go in for better feeding. This will mean more demands for feeding stuffs, and regional sowing of suitable crops is in hand.

It is proposed also to make co-operative use of implements. Extra living accommodation will be provided for the farm hands. Public works employees' lists are being combed to see if they will help in the "dig to victory" plan.

Transportation nets will be cast wider to help make the co-operative dairy factories reach maximum capacity and stay there. Suppliers who have not previously sent their milk to the factories will now be able to do so. They will be given milk cans and the Government will provide extra equipment for the factories.

Government's Role

The Government's part in this scheme is to give full advice and assistance from arranging for essential imports such as fertilizer to making finance available through the regular channels and supplying plant and labor. But the Government is also insisting that dockers shall load and unload cargoes of ocean-going ships more rapidly, that factories shall expedite all processing, and that adequate supplies of coal are made available by miners for factory use.

In addition there may be a new state-owned linseed oil plant created, with stock feed manufactured by it as a by-product, existing farms will be renovated and the whole scheme will be handled by the existing Government internal marketing organization which already has the job of handling many foodstuffs.

The Government further plans to have all excess profits go to the state. Precisely what is meant by "excess profit" has not yet been defined.

Fixing Blame for French Ruin Like Dreyfus Trial, It Is Said

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The history of the Dreyfus affair, wherein the military and civil authorities were arrayed against each other, is being repeated in France today, in the opinion of Pierre Cot, one-time French Minister of Aviation.

Proof of this is had, he said, in the trials of persons associated with the Government before France's defeat in the war now on in Europe.

These court proceedings, he added, constitute little more than an effort by Marshal Philippe Pétain to save the reputation of the French Army at the expense of the civil authorities, who, he held, while bearing the same responsibility for the debacle, were less guilty than the General Staff and the Army Command. It will be found, M. Cot declared, that the military was going to hang together against the civilians just as they did during the Dreyfus investigation and trial.

"Pétain and Weygand gave our country to Hitler," said M. Cot, who has just come to the United States. "The French generals were 70 years old or over, and they were opposed to German generals of 40. The French command forgot nothing and learned nothing. It was still thinking of the war in the terms of 1918."

M. Cot quoted what he said were official figures to show that the French High Command did not employ against the Germans all its full strength, especially in the air. Only about a third of the military airplanes available were used against the Germans, he charged. France had about 3,000 first-line fighting aircraft available for use when the German invasion began, he said, adding that 1,000 of these were in North Africa, and were not called for or sent into action, and more than 400 remained idle near the Italian border, while 300 more were in their nangars behind the Maginot Line, their pilots idle.

M. Cot declared that the High Command had ample warning of the impending Nazi thrust, but did not heed it. The military intelligence section of the General Staff handed in a report last October in which it stressed the lessons that should be learned from the German invasion of Poland, he continued, but this report was frowned upon by Marshal Pétain and General Gamelin and similar warnings by General de Gaulle, who is now fighting with the French contingent with the British, were dismissed by the French military leaders as unworthy of consideration.

France could have continued the war against Germany had it used its available resources and followed the urgent recommendations of Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, M. Cott held. Mr. Churchill, he said, had proposed that France send 1,000,000 men and the equipment they needed to North Africa, but the recommendation was turned down. That the suggestion was feasible was seen, however, he held, in the success of the British evacuation of Dunkirk.

M. Cot doubted whether Marshal Pétain or General Weygand had ever read Hitler's "Mein Kampf," adding that obviously both of these military leaders believed when they surrendered France that Hitler would give the Republic such peace terms as Bismarck had accorded following the surrender of Naponeon III at Sedan in 1870. He thought that no such terms, from which it took France nearly half a century to recover, may be expected now.

M. Cot said he was without reliable information concerning the whereabouts of General Gamelin and other members of the old French Government.

'42 Pan-American Games Favored

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 27 (AP)—Avery Brundage of Chicago, President of the American Olympic Committee, has arrived here to attend a conference of sports officials from various nations in the Western Hemisphere on Aug. 28. Representatives of 16 nations are expected to attend.

Mr. Brundage said he would recommend that the proposed Pan-American games be held in 1942 and every four years thereafter, alternating with the Olympic games. He said that no country in the Americas would be able to arrange games on a suitable scale before that date.

The choice of location will depend upon the country's ability to finance and provide facilities for the games, but Mr. Brundage proposed that the first Pan-American games should be held in a Latin-American nation. He said it appeared to him that only Argentina, Brazil, and possibly Colombia have the faiclities to support the first games. He added that in case no South American city is able to hold the games, New York, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles are eager to act as hosts.

Nobel Prize Winner In U. S. as Refugee

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Sigrid Undset, Norwegian novelist and Nobel Prize winner, arrived yesterday as a refugee, accompanied by her 21-year-old son, Hans. She said she would undertake a lecture tour.

The novelist, a passenger on the liner President Cleveland, fled from Norway to Stockholm and thence across Russia on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Another passenger on the Cleveland was Signe Hasso, young Swedish stage and screen star, on her way to Hollywood where she is under four-year contract.

Trial Under Secrets Act

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Tyler Kent, former clerk at the United States Embassy here, and Anna Wolkoff, daughter of a former Russian Admiral, were committed for trial at Old Bailey today at the conclusion of a hearing on charges of violating the Official Secrets Act.

Maturity Retains Faith Youth Will Surmount Disillusionment

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twenty-third article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Spending a day in a Wisconsin town, I stopped at "Pop Anson's" barber shop. He was sociable and talkative.

"When are you going to retire and do the things you want to?" I asked.

"I'm doin' 'em now," he said.

"You mean you like this lather?"

"No, but I like making money."

"Why?"

"To bring up my children."

"Many?"

"Daughter, five grandchildren and a great-grandchild," he said, and told me their names.

After that he asked, "Haven't you any?"

I answered by telling him something of my family and their doings. My story provoked the exclamation, "You've really been in England!"

"More than once."

"Can they hold out?" he anxiously asked.

"I hope so!"

"I'm sure they can. I have faith in the British. I wish I could go fight with them," he said earnestly. Then added, "I am doing what I can; I've volunteered to take 10 British children."

Such is the idealism of a 74-year-old midwestern barber.

A young friend of mine who has excellent qualities and exemplary habits recently received an M. A. in history with much distinction and is looking for a job. Although this young man's father was so interested in humanity that he laid down his life as a foreign missionary, the youth himself has told me: "What I want is a job. I don't see any issue for me in the present struggle. In fact, I've spent much time in Germany and I see that Hitler provides jobs. He has no slums, either!"

Debunking This One's Job

Samuel is a brilliant young acquaintance of mine. He has earned a Ph. D. in history and is now an instructor in a very famous American university. Able and attractive, he has found life easy, but he has remained noble. I think he is an idealist, entirely devoted to what he considers right.

I recently met him at a conference of distinguished intellectuals.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"Debunking!"

"Whom?"

"Young Americans."

"Of what?"

"Antiquated ideals."

"What do you tell them of patriotism?"

"A device with which selfish men exploit suckers."

"What do you think of this war?"

"Absolutely no concern of ours. Just another imperial quarrel."

"What should we do?"

"Nothing. It's all the same to us whether Hitler or Britain wins!"

"Shall we just eat, drink, and be merry?"

"Oh, no, we must make our country a decent place to live in. Let us remain in a world of our own, but make it a good one."

Another young graduate who seemed to me very high-minded said:

"I am not a pacifist and would fight, but certainly not in Europe."

"In South America?"

"Maybe, if I approved the plan."

"In Mexico?"

"Perhaps, if the action wasn't a crusade against Mexican liberalism."

"In the United States?"

"If I approved of the war and the people conducting it."

That seemed to me a classical example of some of the fruits of modern education. We are taught that each individual must be his own judge. Individual attitudes are said to be the criterion and touchstone of democracy. So this youth, whom I met in Virginia, was acting as the supreme judge of the way in which he would serve his country.

Flings at England

A young man whom I met in Minnesota said, "A few rich people in England exploit the rest; that Empire should be destroyed."

An exceedingly idealistic young pastor in Arkansas declared, "I am against Hitler, but England is responsible for him."

A Wisconsin pastor shouted, "England and France are getting what they deserve."

A Wisconsin farm boy said emphatically, "I'll fight, all right, but only in America."

A great many youth have told me with disgust, "We tried saving democracy once and it did no good."

Others cynically declare, "What is there in democracy for me? All the freedom I've got is freedom to starve."

"Democracy is a scheme for aiding the wealthy," assert others.

Seemingly Warped Youth

The striking contrast between the astounding self-sacrifice of the elderly barber and the almost insolent indifference of many youth is not due merely to difference in age, but to completely divergent views on fundamental matters. The barber still believes in personal initiative, and finds much good in the present social system. Many youth, on the other hand, think the present system is utterly wrong, consider the sponsors of it corrupt or incompetent and believe any effort to save the better in it from the worse is useless or even criminal.

"Why struggle to save yourself from a tiger, if a lion's going to get you?" they ask.

Where does this attitude come from? One source is the difficulty young people have in getting jobs.

The Falk Corporation of Milwaukee announces that of its "1,381 employees, 628 are over 40; 332 over 50; 99 over 60; and 18 over 70. 700 have been with the company 15 years or over. There is no age limit."

That seems to me very noble. It is worthy of the greatest praise. But how about the young people who need jobs!

Most people on the railroads are older men. Very few youngsters are employed.

The personnel manager of an industrial firm constantly employing 2,500 men, told me, "We haven't hired one single new worker for five years."

Why Work Is Greatly Needed

At Hibbing, Minn., our greatest iron mining center, I saw youth on the street openly shooting dice. When I asked, "Do you do that lots?" they replied appealingly, "What else is there to do?"

I can't help but ask, "What would a democracy without jobs mean to me? How could I get enthusiastic about a system permamently humiliating me? What loyalty could I give to constant poverty amid vast wealth?"

It must be remembered, also, that American educational, journalistic, artistic, social trends for two decades have been toward self-indulgence, amusement, and aggrandizement of the individual. Teachers have repeatedly been told, "Let the child follow his inclinations." Editors say they "give us what we want." Entertainers and politicians claim they do, too. Many preachers have followed suit. We have become an undisciplined nation and the concept of self-sacrifice is far from many of us. As long as self is our highest value, self-sacrifice, of course, is sheer waste.

Moved by this attitude of self-indulgence and disappointment, a part of our youth seeks a philosophy that justifies the evasion of responsibility. The handiest creed is to say, "Everything is bad, nothing is worth saving, all should be scrapped." By such reasoning they give themselves a ticket to do exactly as they please. After pronouncing the present civilization wholly evil, they may dance as "jitterbugs," while it burns.

But I should not be too harsh with youth. I think they will come to themselves when their elders do. Plainly, we must make of our democracy something more worthy of love and devotion. We must also realize that each individual is not the supreme measure of good, and that humanity can progress only by preserving what is fairly good from what is worse.

Multitudes are still in the wilderness of cynicism and selfishness but I have seen many find their way to the true God, who is majestic and lifted up, high above all individual self-exaltation.

Skidmore Is Freed In Tax Evasion Suit

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Government dismissed William R. Skidmore and three other defendants today at the opening of trial of a case in which they and others were charged with conspiring in the alleged evasion of $1,887,664 in income taxes by Wiliam R. Johnson.

Lottery Net Spreads

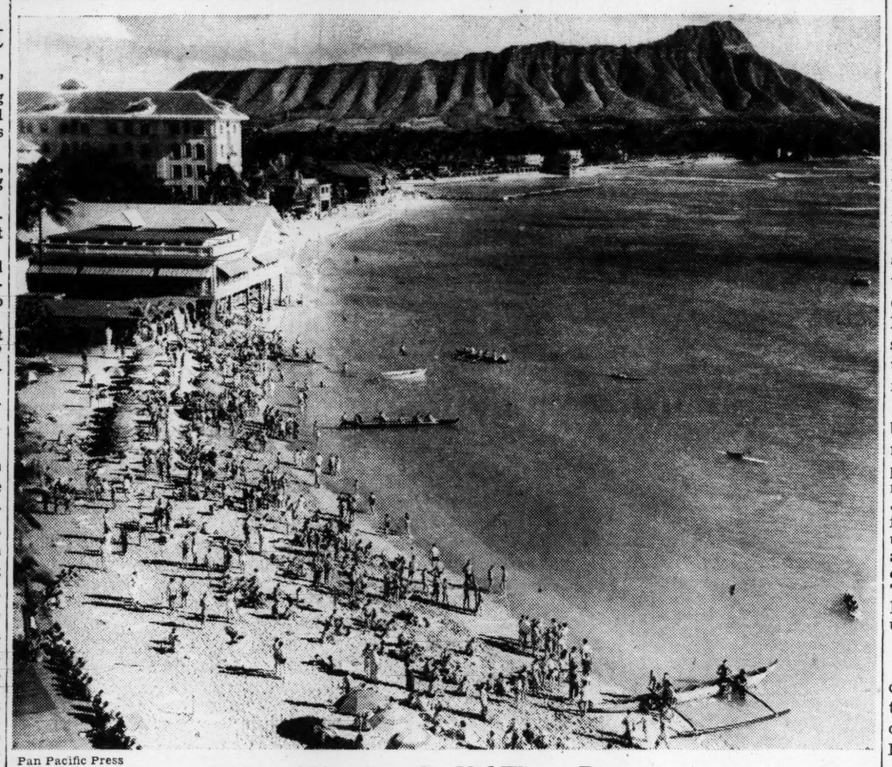
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Investigation of a huge lottery centered in Philadelphia, spread today to a half dozen eastern States and Lynn G. Adams, State Police Commissioner, predicted that "there probably will be 500 or 600 arrests."

City detectives and State Police in two raids yesterday arrested seven men and seized a large number of lottery tickets, printing and binding machinery and paper stock.

Chambruns on U. S. Trip

VICHY, France (AP)—Count René de Chambrun, who inherited the Marquis de Lafayette's hereditary United States citizenship, and his Countess, daughter of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, left Aug. 26 for Lisbon en route by Clipper to the United States.

Portion of Honolulu's Famous Waikiki Beach



Pan Pacific Press

One of Most Popular Mid-Winter Resorts

Hawaii Prepares for Coming Season's Rush

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A busy fall program has been scheduled in Hawaii for the thousands of American tourists who are expected to visit the island during the next few months. The closing of travel routes abroad has increased the travel business in Hawaii to such an extent that additional accommodation facilities have had to be arranged by tourist officials.

The autumn events start off with Regatta Day on Sept. 1. A territorial holiday, it was founded by King Kalakaua, the last reigning Polynesian King of Hawaii. There will be outrigger canoe races, outboard motor boat races, surf races, and a sailboat regatta at America's naval base in Pearl Harbor.

The following day, Sept. 2, will see the annual "Around Oahu Bicycle Race," covering 106.8 miles—said to be the longest annual race held in America. This is the seventeenth year of the race and the record time was set last year by a Hawaiian sugar plantation rider who rode the course in 5 hours and 3 minutes.

Amateur boxing tournaments open Oct. 1, leading up to the selection of a Hawaiian contender for the national AAU meet in New York. Hawaii has thrice won national boxing titles in AAU tourneys.

Navy Day in Hawaii, Oct. 27, will focus attention on one of America's greatest military and navy strongholds. On Nov. 29, Hawaii will vote on its most important question in the 40 years it has been an American territory: Statehood for Hawaii. If the vote is in the affirmative, it may eventually lead to the sewing of a forty-ninth star in the American flag.

New Trade Name

"Sun Carnival" is the trade name by which Southern California's winter tourist season will be known in the future. To promote the new campaign many thousands of dollars will be spent to put the trade name across. Driving hard to offset various factors which threaten to curtail the winter tourist influx, the tourist organization will boost its winter advertising budget 50 per cent and will print colorful Sun Carnival folders listing more than 300 winter sports, pageants, and other outdoor events scheduled for the coming months. A new phase of the annual advertising program will be aimed to bring tourists to California earlier, before the cold weather sets in "back east," by publicizing outdoor Christmas events, the Rose parade at Pasadena, and the Rose Bowl Football game.

The "Southern Belle"

A new aluminum built streamliner will be introduced to regular service between Kansas City and New Orleans about Sept. 1 by the Kansas City Southern-Louisiana & Arkansas Lines. Christened the Southern Belle, the streamliner will operate as three trains, each of which will consist of a mail and baggage car, a coach, a sleeper and an observation-parlor-diner car, pulled by a Diesel-electric locomotive.

New Japanese Liner

The new luxury liner of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the S. S. Yawata Maru, which will leave Seattle Sept. 20 and Vancouver Sept 21st, on her maiden voyage from this continent to the Orient, will make an extra stop at Honolulu Sept. 27. A number of travelers already have arranged to take advantage of this opportunity to make the trip to Honolulu by this vessel. The ship upon completing her initial trip in the Orient-Vancouver-Seattle service will be placed in the Orient-California service.

Florida State Park

Royal Palm State Park, south of Miami, the latter point reached by the Seaboard Railway, is 4,000 acres in extent and is a part of the proposed Everglades National Park. Paradise Key, one of the interesting sections of this reserve is an island of 300 acres completely surrounded by water of the glades. The vegetation is of the West Indies variety and is said to have been started from plant life borne to Florida on the crest of a tidal wave in the distant past.

Tourabouts

Week End Cruise

The Labor Day week-end New York tour, featured by Arnold Tours of Boston, offers a variety of diversions, including two visits to the World's Fair and eight outstanding attractions—yacht cruises to West Point or around Manhattan; New York sightseeing tours; vists to the R. C. A. roof or Radio City Music Hall; and other points of interest. The cost of the tour is $25 with hotel accommodations and transportation by Eastern Steamship included.

Canalization of Missouri Aids Huge Trade Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—A big cottonwood tree that splashed over into the swirling muddy waters of the Missouri River many years ago started off a train of events toward canalization, now promising eventual development of an important new trade empire in the Northwest.

Even as this is written a little diesel-powered towboat is chugging its way resolutely up the newly canalized Missouri, pushing a great barge loaded with freight, somewhere between Omaha and Sioux City, Iowa. When it arrives at Sioux City there will be cheering, a celebration. For though its load of freight is inconsequential, it will splash to its dock as a harbinger of cheap transportation, the economic saviour of this rich but landlocked inland region. One native describes it as a "railroad freight rate plateau."

Canalization System

The cottonwood tree fell out into the river and rolled to rest in a position vertical with the bank. And it was noticed that almost overnight there was formed a sandbar upstream from it, and that out around its end appeared a deep hole.

The Missouri, you see, is filled with silt. Its bottom is mud. It sprawls and meanders along a wide but shallow bed. The fallen tree acted as a dam on that one side and held back the silt. The effect was to narrow the channel and increase the speed of the current, which in turn scoured out the bottom and produced the hole.

There is the essence of the plan by which the Missouri, from where it empties into the Mississippi, up to Sioux City, is being canalized. The bottom of the Ohio and the Mississippi is mostly rock. The only way to deepen channels is to raise the surface level of the water with dams. On the muddy Missouri the river itself is digging out its own channel, from the bottom down.

Army engineers simply supply the substitute for the cottonwood tree, a series of wing dikes, rows of pilings strung part way out into the river, pointing slightly upstream, from both sides. Behind these dikes slowly piles up the silt, finally building entirely new banks. The river is thus cut down this much and the narrow channel left in the center forces the water to rush along so fast that it digs out all the sand bars and shallow places in its path.

Standard Canal Depth

The approved depth for the river under the original canalization scheme was 6 feet. The Army engineers now have been authorized to deepen it to 9 feet, the standard inland waterway depth. How do they change it from 6 to 9 feet? Just by extending those dikes out a little further, narrowing the channel a little more, and making the water rush along a little faster to scour out more of the bottom.

Of course the new Fort Peck Dam up at Glasgow, Montana, when the lake behind it fills up, will play a part in all this. Here spring flood waters will be stored up, and then let loose during dry spells to help boost the river level.

It's all a very slow process, though. So slow that some folks right here in the area it is to benefit can't be convinced that any good will ever come of it.

This river streamlining job is far from complete. Engineers figure it takes at least five years after the wing dikes are built before the scouring process has time to dig a six-foot channel at all points. Right now the six-foot channel is complete from the Mississippi to Kansas City. But from Kansas City to Omaha it's only 90 per cent finished, and from Omaha to Sioux City only 75 per cent. It will be three or four years before they can count on a six-foot channel all the way from the mouth up to Sioux City, and probably another five after that before the 9-foot pathway will be ready for business.

Meanwhile the people hereabouts who initiated and who have pushed this idea for 25 years, with the co-operation of the able Army engineers, still see far enough ahead to visualize a vastly changed economy for the whole region.

'Peace Mobilization' of C. I. O. In Chicago Declared Communist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The rift in the ranks of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations over the emergency peace mobilization to be held in Chicago this week end appeared appreciably widened, when 36 officials of 27 local unions affiliated with the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America sent a telegram to Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, protesting against their scheduled appearance to address the Chicago meeting. A spokesman for the group, which is led by Murray J. Kudish, also will urge Harry Van Arsdale, Business Manager of the Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 3, to withdraw from the program.

The split developed when Joseph Curran, President of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, sent letters to unions affiliated with the Council urging them to give financial support to the Chicago meeting. The reply by the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, a C. I. O. organization, and other trade unions was negative and characterized the "peace mobilization" as Communist-inspired, the American Youth Congress being its chief sponsor. The Unions told Mr. Curran they viewed the Chicago meeting as tantamount to support of the totalitarian countries and inimical to the interest of democracy and organized labor.

"For the other locals and unions to protest my activities as President of the Council is a little on the ridiculous side, since they have ignored the Council from the beginning," he said. "If those unions were as eager to protest against conscription as they are to protest against the Chicago peace mobilization they would be working in the cause of organized labor."

The Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service bill is expected to be one of the chief subjects to come before the Chicago "peace mobilization" for discussion and action.

"The Chicago mobilization will point the right way—the American people's democratic way," Dr. Walter S. Neff, Executive Secretary of the Emergency Peace Mobilization Committee of New York, said. He added that the American people had clearly indicated their opposition to conscription as "not the way of peace."

Dr. Neff said that 20,000 persons representing church, fraternal, labor and youth organizations were expected to attend the meeting.

Byrnes of N. C. Is Named Head Of Flynn Aides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Another New Deal stalwart in Congress had been called to front row management place for the Roosevelt re-election campaign today with the appointment by Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn of Senator James F. Byrnes, of North Carolina, as Chairman of a six-member Executive Committee to share the responsibility of directing this canvass.

Senator Byrnes' colleagues will be the four regional heads already named by Mr. Flynn for the campaign—Senator Scott Lucas, of Illinois, for the Middle West; Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, for the South; Representative Samuel Rayburn, for the Southwest, and Leslie Miller, one-time Governor of Wyoming for the West. The sixth member, just named, is Franck C. Walker, one-time treasurer of the National Committee.

Flynn Now All Set

In addition to this move to decentralize and give leading functional roles in the get-out-the-vote drive to wheelhorses of the New Deal Democracy, Mr. Flynn has named Oscar R. Ewing, New York City lawyer, as assistant in the national chairmanship. Mr. Ewing was eastern manager of Paul V. McNutt's unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

With his list of election lieutenants completed, Mr. Flynn was ready today for his first field trip since becoming Democratic National Chairman, and will stay out the week in the West, where he goes tonight to attend Henry A. Wallace Vice Presidential notification ceremony in Des Moines, Iowa on Thursday, flying back to New York on Sunday.

Before he left here he had concluded his series of luncheon conferences on the campaign outlook with Party leaders from the various States, holding the sixth and last one today with representative Democrats from Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.

Leaders Feel Confident

The report on the Southwest was brought to him by Mr. Rayburn, who told Mr. Flynn that Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Arizona were "just as certain to go Democratic this fall as Texas."

Senator Lucas, who will set up Middle West campaign headquarters in Chicago next week, similarly reported confidence that the New Deal plurality in Illinois would be "substantial" and that the same would hold for the other States in his territory, "when the campaign gets into full swing."

Mr. Flynn continued today to minimize the movement of Democrats-for-Willkie, insisting that Republican claims of wide defection to the Wendell L. Willkie candidacy was the "usual August ballyhoo."

Willkie Stresses Protest To Any Kind of Prejudice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Wendell L. Willkie took the occasion of a press conference today to reiterate his uncompromising rejection of the support "of anybody who stands for any form of prejudice as to race or religion, or who supports any form of foreign economic or political philosophy in this country."

The reference was to an editorial of espousal in the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's organ, Social Justice, and to the bid for nomination in the Republican primary of Joseph E. McWilliams on the American Destiny Anti-Semitic Ticket for the House of Representatives vacancy in the Eighteenth Congressional District, Manhattan.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's publication had called Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech a "much-needed call to American nationalism."

"If I understand what his beliefs are," Mr. Willkie said, "I not only am not interested in his support but I don't want it.

"I am not interested in the support of anybody who stands for any form of prejudice about anybody's race or religion or who stands for any foreign economic or political philosophy in this country.

"I don't have to be President, but I do have to keep my beliefs clear to live with myself."

Back to Rushville

Concluding a five-day check up on his eastern campaign fences, Mr. Willkie headed back to his native corn belt today to make Rushville, Ind., his base for the campaign.

His climactic attack yesterday, placing on President Roosevelt himself the blame for delays and fumbling in getting this program under way and calling for immediate delegation of authority to the National Advisory Defense Council, had favorable repercussion here.

The nominee's Republican adherents in particular applauded it for its emphatic contention that "this Administration has no experience either in practical organization or in production; therefore it does not understand how to make such things effective."

In urging that the President "delegate substantial authority" to the Defense Commission and designate one member as Chairman, Mr. Willkie contended that no President "can possibly give time or consideration to all the problems that such a board has to solve." The seven members of the Board report to the President at present.

Mr. Willkie said that if William S. Knudsen, automobile executive now serving on the Commission, was placed at the head of the body, he "would have planes, tanks, and other mechanized equipment rolling off the assembly lines in much better time."

Farm States in October

Mr. Willkie also recommended that the President make public a report filed last year by the old War Resources Board, which was headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., an industrialist who is now a Defense Commissioner. Mr. Willkie said he assumed that it had been withheld on the President's instructions, and that it contained "a method for obtaining a functioning defense organization."

He began the day with a visit to the Board of Elections to register for the November poll as a citizen of New York City for the last 10 years.

The Willkie itinerary for the 1940 presidential canvass was still incomplete today, but Samuel F. Pryor, eastern manager of the Republican National Committee, said that after the nominee's initial swing across the country, beginning at Coffeyville, Kan., on Sept. 16, and ending in Detroit on Sept. 30, early October would find him campaigning in the farm states of the Mississippi. This tour will take him into Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiand and Ohio.

Immediate Itinerary

The subsequent schedule, Mr. Pryor indicated, would bring Mr. Willkie east for intensive stumping in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, but the only speaking date now fixed for this period is the windup Republican rally at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2, the Saturday before election. His eastern sojourn also will take the Republican candidate through New England, and he intends to follow up personally encouraging reports on his candidacy in Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia, going by airplane.

Meanwhile, itemization thus far of his first arduous 17 days out of Rushville carries Mr. Willkie 7,000 miles through 18 States, with half a dozen major addresses and as many as 70 rear platform talks. The nominee made it clear today that he intended to make only one or two talks from manuscript, because he doesn't like "stuffy speeches." With main appearances scheduled for Coffeyville, Kans., Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Ore., the trip calendar is as follows:

Sept. 14: Leave Rushville for stops at Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Peoria, and Galesburg, Ill.; Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, Iowa.

Sept. 16: Coffeyville, Kan., and Tulsa, Okla.

Sept. 17: Amarillo, Texas, and New Mexico towns, including Abuquerque, with an air trip to Phoenix, Arix.

Sept. 18: Los Angeles.

Sept. 19: San Francisco, with stops at Bakersfield, Tulare, Sacramento and Oakland.

Sept. 23: Portland, Ore., with stops at Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Sept. 24: Spokane, Wash., and Butte, Mont.

Sept. 25: Montana towns and Dickinson, Bismarck, Jamestown and Fargo, N. D.

Sept. 26: Aberdeen, Welsey-Huron, Mitchell and Sioux Falls, S. D., Sioux City, Iowa.

Sept. 27: Fort Dodge, Webster City, Iowa Falls, Cedar Falls and Dubuque, Iowa.

Sept. 30: Detroit, Mich.

To a challenge by Norman Thomas to debate the issues of the campaign, Mr. Willkie replied that if the Socialist Party standardbearer could "induce the President, "we'll make tri-party debate of it."

Site of Fair Expected to Be Park As Military Camp Idea Is Voided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Although the question whether the World's Fair site is to be a military encampment or a public park seems to have become obsolete, Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, promises to push a "full investigation" of the fair's financial condition.

While the military encampment proposal has evidently been rendered void through its rejection by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who also said that the Army had "turned it down flat," it was inferred that the Fair officials thought of saving demolition charges by turning the site over to the Government.

Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Fair, replying to Mr. Moses, declared the suggestion that a receiver be appointed over the Fair corporation for protecting the City's interests to be ridiculous. On Sunday, he said that the Fair had fulfilled "its every financial obligation." He now adds that in view of Secretary Knox's statement, the controversy is apparently concluded.

It was noted as further backing for the management's position that the Fair corporation itself was officially advertising for demolition bids and that at least 14 participants nad signed their own demolition contracts. This, spokesmen for the Fair said, was indication that the corporation was preparing to fulfill its undertaking to hand over the site for use as a park.

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Perils of War Force Canada To Fortify 'Western Frontier'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—the defense position of the Pacific Coast has been placed in greatly altered focus during the past few months, as the result of intensified military developments both in Europe and the Far East. The result is that Canada has already taken active steps to fortify its "Western Frontier."

There has been an almost complete reversal of the picture that existed two years ago—a virtually unguarded coast in one of the Empire's key points. A hopelessly inadequate military and naval personnel, a few antiquated forts and guns, a tiny fleet of ineffective warcraft—such were Canada's defenses on the west coast as recently as a few months before the war broke out.

The transformation has been striking. Censorship forbids the publication of details of Canada's west coast defense, but it is betraying no secret to outline in general terms what has been done. From the Queen Charlotte Islands and Prince Rupert in the north to the southernmost tip of Vancouver Island a series of defense works has been rushed to completion.

These defense works consist of large guns placed to command hostile shipping. Provision for mine fields, and an all-round improvement and increase in military, naval, and air force personnel with required equipment has been effected. An augmented fleet of war vessels is in the coastal waters.

Rugged Terrain on Coast

Canada's best defense on the west coast is the nature of the coast itself, according to some military experts. Except in a few places, landing by enemy forces would be almost impossible on British Columbia soil, for the terrain that meets the sea is extremely rugged, the typical shore being steep cliffs of solid rock flanked by lofty mountain ranges whose foothills are covered by impenetrable forest and tangled underbrush.

From the standpoint of defense the three key points are probably Prince Rupert, western terminus of the northern line of the Canadian National Railways; the north approach to the waters separating Vancouver Island from the mainland and the south approach to the same arm of the sea. Vancouver Island in itself is a formidable obstacle to an invading fleet.

To attack Vancouver, British Columbia's metropolitan areas, or Victoria or New Westminster strategically situated at the mouth of the Fraser, it would be necessary for the foe to force its way through the narrow channels that guard Vancouver Island's northern and southern ends. Such channels lend themselves to effective defense by guns and mines, and precautions to that end have been included in the Pacific coast defense plans.

Air Force Increased

The only alternative method of attack on the larger seaports of British Columbia and the centers of population would be by air over Vancouver Island from aircraft carriers off the west coast of the Island. To meet such a threat would be the job of the growing air force establishment on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland and antiaircraft guns.

Canada's defense plans for the west coast have been based partly on the assumption that any attack from the Orient would automatically involve the United States whose first line of naval defense would be Hawaii.

The vast sweep of the Pacific has, in the opinion of some naval authorities, rendered almost impossible a full-dress major offensive against the west coast because of the distance from base at which the hostile vessels would be obliged to operate. The danger, according to the same authorities, lies in raiding and that is the form of attack for which the west is preparing.

Interest in Road Raised

The situation has awakened new interest in plans for the Alaska Highway—a road through British Columbia to link the United States with Alaska. Originally conceived more than 10 years ago and criticized in some quarters because it would be essentially a military road for the United States in time of war, it is realized now that the argument against it in peacetime has become its chief support in time of war.

Purely as a tourist project that could be kept open only during a comparatively brief season except at great cost, the Alaska Highway could probably not be justified, because estimates of its cost run as high as $40,000,000.

Canada certainly hasn't the money for such a job, and there would be international complications should it be financed by the United States except as a mutual defense measure. With Ottawa and Canada being drawn steadily more closely together in preparedness strategy, the Alaska Highway has become closer to reality than ever before, and the reported fortification of the Bering Sea coast by Soviet Russia has led to an increased desire on the part of the United States for a closer link with Alaska.

Defense Board Acts in Record Time

Takes up discussion of Canadian-U. S. defense in 6½ minutes after meeting in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Deliberations of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defense represent "the Monroe Doctrine translated into action," declared Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York and Chairman of the United States Section, in an interview here last night. The Board held its first session yesterday.

Asked if formation of the Board represented a new approach to a pan-American defense plan Mayor La Guardia said:

"You can use your own judgment. I think it is self-evident."

The short, stocky World War aviator, who said he believed in plain speaking, said of the United States defense forces: "We haven't much to brag about but we will have in a few weeks."

The Board, formed last week after a conference at Ogdensburg, N. Y., between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Aug. 17-18, opened its studies of problems facing the two countries in defending the northern half of the Western Hemisphere from aggression.

While all its activities are behind closed doors and its report will go direct to the two governments concerned, it is believed to contemplate the establishment of United States army, naval and air bases on Canadian territory, presumably in the Maritime Provinces.

Atlantic Defense First

So far as could be learned the Board is concentrating at the moment on defense of strategic points on the Atlantic. Mayor La Guardia said this gave the Board "plenty of mileage."

J. Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, entertained the Canadian and American Sections of the Board at dinner last night. Ottawa correspondents were invited afterward to meet the visitors. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, Navy Minister Angus L. Macdonald, and Dr. O. D. Skelton, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, also were present.

Mayor La Guardia and Col. O. M. Biggar, Chairman of the Canadian Section, answered questions from the newspapermen with the former acting as chief spokesman.

"I don't believe that any international board ever got down to business in less time than we took today," Mayor La Guardia said.

"In 6½ minutes all formalities were cleared away, all exchanges of courtesies finished and we went to work. We agreed at once to talk plain English. We decided to depart from the complex and involved language of diplomacy and get right down to real issues.

Have Common Problem

"So far as the United States is concerned, we have a common problem and a common objective, and the whole problem boils down to this: In the face of existing conditions and what we have learned of modern warfare, whether or not strategic points on the Western Hemisphere are to be taken as bases for offensive operations by potential enemies, or if these strategic points are to be used as outposts of defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"That is our problem. Our Board is composed of many officers of the services, men who are experienced and who are realistic. Your Colonel Biggar is a man after my own heart—a man of action and determination.

"There will be no minority report from this Board. Common defense of the Western Hemisphere is our one objective."

To a question as to the specific points being considered as possibilities for United States defense establishments, Mayor La Guardia said, "That is an imprudent question, don't you think?"

Expect No Enemy Foothold

Asked if it was proposed to set up any uniform standards of equipment, as between Canada and the United States the Mayor replied: "We are uniform in one respect. We do not expect that any foreign power will ever obtain a foothold on the Western Hemisphere."

Wide World; Wirephoto; © Karsh

Canadian Members Joint Defense Board

1. Capt. L. W. Murray, Royal Canadian Navy, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.
2. O. M. Biggar, Chairman, civilian member of the Board.
3. H. L. Keenleyside, Counselor Canadian Department of External Affairs, Secretary of Board.
4. Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Royal Canadian Air Force.
The fifth member of the Canadian Section of the Board, whose picture does not appear, is Brigadier K. Stuart, Deputy Chief, Canadian Army General Staff.

The Board realizes, Mayor La Guardia said, that "time is of the essence." It will probably conclude the first stage of its studies Wednesday and adjourn, but he said this was not a temporary job. The Board is permanent and will carry on until the defense problem no longer exists. It will engage technicians as advisers and will meet from time to time either in Ottawa or Washington.

If circumstances indicate the necessity, the Board will travel to sites proposed for joint defense operations, but this, and such questions as a long rumored United States military highway through Canada to Alaska, would be details not to be discussed.

Montreal Now Child Guest Clearinghouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The first contingent of British children bound for homes in the United States under the auspices of the American Committee for the Care of European Children arrived here recently. The party of 307 comprised 280 children and 27 escorts.

Over two-thirds of the first 1,000 British children bound for the United States are booked to arrive at Eastern Canadian ports, rather than going directly to the United States. All these, and many more to follow, will pass through Montreal where there is the sole Canadian branch of the American Committee. Offices are in the Dominion Square Building. The branch is headed by Alvin Guyler, a former assistant Relief Administrator of Pennsylvania.

The Montreal branch will be a clearinghouse through which these first hundreds of the stream will pass en route to their destinations throughout the 48 States.

The Canadian Women's Press Club, as a nationally-organized association, offers to assist in arrangements whereby children of newspapermen or newspaperwomen in Great Britain may be placed as non-paying guests in family homes of journalists in Canada, for duration of the war.

The Canadian Women's Press Club will receive and forward to England information on homes available, while a corresponding organization overseas, the Society of Women Journalists, will obtain names and information concerning those wishing to send children to homes here.

The Canadian Women's Press Club does not solicit contributions towards this project. It will make no charge for its services. The parent in Great Britain may "nominate" the centers preferred and the child will be placed in one of the homes available.

War weary members of the Canadian Active Service Force returned from England because of wounds, disabilities, or sickness, together with 500 women, children, small babies, nurses, and aged, recently arrived here.

Many of the women expressed reluctance at having left England but felt it was their duty to bring the children to Canada. These arrivals made it quite clear that they were not fleeing from the embattled isles. The majority of them would have preferred to stay.

Britain-Egypt Renew Pledge of Friendship

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 27 (AP)—Britain and Egypt exchanged new pledges of good will yesterday as the two nations observed the fourth anniversary of their 20-year treaty of alliance.

In a radiocast address, Hafez Afifi Pasha, former Ambassador to London and one of the signers of the 1936 pact, declared that if it were not for Britain's help Egypt "would already have been invaded by Italy or some other power."

He told his countrymen it would be a great mistake to believe that if Italy attacked Egypt it would be because of the presence of British troops in the country.

"For years Italy has planned offensive measures against Egypt," he said. "She has massed in Libya a great army for which there is no normal need. She has sent poor families to Tripoli, ostensibly as settlers but reality as the nucleus of an armed force.

"Italy wishes to restore the ancient Roman Empire. She cannot be trusted and her promises are merely intended to lull us into a false sense of security."

Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador, also addressed the Egyptian people by radio, reaffirming British friendship and declaring that Britain soon would launch "a great counter-offensive" to smash Naziism and Fascism and "liberate the tortured inhabitants" of countries now in their grasp.

For the moment, he said, Britain was compelled by the defeat of France to stand on the defensive, but he added:

"We are still marshaling behind the protective screen of our naval supremacy the vast resources of our empire in men and materials . . .

"When the moment comes—and it is not so far away—we shall launch our great counter-offensive."

War supplies, Sir Miles declared, are "flowing to Great Britain" from "the mighty industrial organization in the United States, which is rapidly transforming itself into a huge arsenal."

Gayda's Warning

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascism's chief editorial spokesman, warned Egyptians today against opposing Italian efforts to drive British troops from their country if they wish to keep their independence.

The warning was the second issued in as many days by the authoritative editor in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia, indicating Italy's intention eventually of attacking in the Egyptian sector to prevent it from becoming a springboard for a British thrust at Italian Africa or Italy itself.

Signor Gayda, yesterday warned Egyptians against letting their country be used as a springboard for British attacks on Italian territory.

The Fascist Editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, charging the British with attacking Libya from Egypt, declared "it is necessary to fix positions and responsibilities quite clearly."

[Egypt, bound by a mutual defense pact with Britain, has remained a passive ally of the British. Although Italians have crossed the Egyptian frontier from Libya and raided Alexandria, Egyptian base for Britain's Mediterranean Fleet, there have been indications that Egypt would declare war only in the event of an Italian attack aimed directly at it.]

The British have been speaking of threatened Italian attacks against Egypt, Signor Gayda said, in an attempt to drag that country into war.

Instead, he contended, "one must speak of threatened attacks by Anglicized Egypt against Italy, which has the right and duty to take all defensive measures which the rules of war may impose."

Signor Gayda warned Britain the previous day that "it will not be many more days before she finds herself up against some new surprise."

This warning appeared in "La Voce d'Italia" without any hint of what Italy and Germany were planning.

Cabinet Stays

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 27 (AP)—Egypt's political situation was confused today when Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha announced that his Cabinet was holding office despite an earlier announcement that it had quit.

"There is no change," the Premier declared. "The Cabinet has not resigned. I did not go to the Palace in that connection and I have told the press not to anticipate events."

Earlier, it had been said that his Cabinet, after less than two months in office, had submitted its resignation and that the Premier had begun immediately to form a new Government at the request of King Farouk.

French Empire Is World Issue

Continued from Page 1

French colonies which it is to the present interest of Germany and Italy to avert, especially when they are engaged in the major struggle with Great Britain. Moreover, a large part of the French Empire is beyond the grasp of the totalitarian powers—so long as Great Britain rules the seas.

Vital Issues at Stake

It is scarcely probable, however, that the present state of precarious maintenance of the status quo will endure indefinitely. The ultimate disposition of the French Empire raises some very important questions of world politics. In some places it closely affects the security of the United States.

French possessions on the American Continent, swampy French Guiana, the West Indian islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, with some smaller adjacent islands, the little fishing islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland, are not very large or very rich. They all, however, lie within zones where the United States cannot, with regard for its own safety, permit the establishment of possible hostile air and naval bases. The transfer to Germany or Italy of any French possession in America would provide an immediate and lively touchstone for the Monroe Doctrine and the new policy of closer Pan-American solidarity.

Dakar, the chief port of French West Africa, seems pretty far away from America. But, located on the eastern side of the Cape Verde Peninsula, it is a natural steppingstone from Europe to South America. It is far closer to Brazil than is New York. It has been reported that German agents have already arrived there. Should the Germans take over not only their former colony of Cameroon, but the whole of French West Africa and transform Dakar into a strong naval and air base, the problem of preventing "infiltration" into Brazil and other South American countries would be made a good deal more difficult than it is at present.

Situation in East

Then, to skip to another part of the world, there is French Indo-China, one of the world's greatest rice granaries, where a small community of French officials and traders rules some 22,000,000 natives of various races, Cambodians, Annamites, Tonkinese and primitive Laos in the mountains.

Japan has already taken advantage of the French collapse to force on the administration of Indo-China a complete cessation of trade with nationalist China. Should Japan go farther and occupy Indo-China, perhaps in the guise of recognizing a stimulated native uprising against French rule, the Island Empire would be at the eastern gate of India and Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, with their rubber and tin resources, very important to American industry, would be more directly threatened.

The most advanced part of the French Colonial Empire is in North Africa, where Algeria has a substantial population of French colonists. Mussolini has long staked out a claim to Tunis, where the Italian immigrants slightly outnumber the French, although the latter own much more of the property. The third French possession in North Africa is Morocco, where Germany is likely, at the very least, to revive mining and trading interests which it possessed there before the World War. General de Gaulle recently made the charge that 800 French military airplanes in North Africa had been turned over to Germany.

French Somaliland, with its main port of Djibouti, is the gateway to Italy's new colonial acquisition, Abyssinia. Italy doubtless counts on outright annexation of French, as of British Somaliland in the event of an axis victory. In the gigantic struggle for Africa which is becoming an increasingly important aspect of the war the British defense plans are handicapped by the falling out of France.

Reaches in Many Directions

A great colonial empire, rich in rubber, cocoa, rice, bananas, palm-oil and many tropical products, cannot pass into the melting-pot of prospective liquidation without touching many nerve centers of international rivalry and exciting the hopes of some powers and the apprehensions of others. The French Empire, now left without defense except for local resources, has become one of the most important stakes of the war.

There was widespread disappointment abroad, and especially in England, because France, after being crushed by the German invasion, did not continue the struggle from some base in its colonies. Without going into the question of whether there was a failure of daring and imagination on the part of Marshal Pétain and his associates one may point out one factor which made a continuation of resistance from the colonies much more difficult for France than it might well be, under similar circumstances, for England.

France, in its farflung empire, has no Canada, no Australia, no New Zealand, no large community of overseas Frenchmen. Frenchmen have been intrepid explorers, gifted colonial administrators; but they have somehow never experienced the urge to emigrate that has peopled so large a part of the world with English-speaking settlers. Under these circumstances, both the will and the material means to carry on the fight overseas after the homeland had been overrun were bound to be weaker than otherwise would have been the case.

Add Religion To 'Three R's' —Dr Sproul

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Insisting that the United States' heritage of freedom cannot long exist without firmly grounded religious faith among its people, especially its young people, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, declared here that "unadulterated 'Truth' with a capital T might be taught as freely in our schools as anything else, and in place of the three R's we might proclaim the four R's: reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic, and religion."

Addressing the biennial General Council of the Congregational-Christian Churches, in one of the most notable addresses of the entire conference, Dr. Sproul said, "human beings are not machines, not even German human beings." They need something outside of themselves, something higher to look to, he added, and stressed how important it was that that higher something should be Christianity, Christianity "shorn of theological hairsplitting and ritualistic upholstery."

Dr. Sproul said that those who had formerly insisted that natural science was sufficient without religion to stabilize humanity must be receiving a severe shock today. Describing the march of "threatening forces of unmeasured but clearly demonstrated strength," Dr. Sproul asked, if any natural scientist today would dare to say that natural science alone suffices.

"Nations must have not so much a change of mind as a change of heart," the speaker said. "They must not so much base action upon the sandy foundation of human reason, as upon the rock of divine will. They must listen to God and obey, lest they listen to Hitler or Stalin and grovel."

Citing that the great religious awakening of the sixteenth century brought about the political awakening of the seventeenth century, and that the American Revolution was preceded by the 'great religious revival of the middle eighteenth century," Dr. Sproul declared that history today must repeat itself.

"Essentially Americanism, which is democracy, is a moral and spiritual adventure, concerned primarily with a sound and workable philosophy of life, summed up in the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

"Democracy without the backlog of Christianity is just another government whose bright flame of yesterday may be but ashes tomorrow."

Christians in Japan Faced By Nationalistic Demand

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Japanese representatives of 40 Christian denominations are discussing the elimination of all foreign influence from their administration and the unification of all sects in a Japanese central church to conform to Japan's new nationalistic and totalitarian ideals.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said today that an agreement was expected next week.

Foreign clergymen and officials expressed belief that a growing campaign is underway to eliminate all foreign financial aid and direction from all Christian religious institutions in Japan, even including hospitals and schools.

There are some 300,000 Japanese Christians. Until recent years direction of the Christian movement has been largely in the hands of several hundred foreign missionaries, including a large contingent from the United States.

Several Groups Affected

The movement to eliminate foreign influence already has affected the Salvation Army, and missions of the American Episcopal Church and the Church of England. Many authoritative clergymen believe that Methodists may next feel the pressure.

Japanese bishops of Nippon Seikokai (Japan Holy Universal Church) recently voted that henceforth no foreigner will be permitted to hold a diocese of the Church and that future foreign monetary contributions will be rejected. Seikokai combines the American Episcopal and the Church of England missions.

The Japanese Bishops' decision affects three American and four British Bishops, who directed the widely known St. Luke's Hospital, Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University, St. Margaret's Girl School, and numerous Tokyo churches.

Arrested on Suspicion

Bishops Charles S. Reifsnider, senior American Episcopal Bishop, is returning to Tokyo from the United States in the hope of effecting a compromise. He had gone to America planning to attend the Bishops' conference at Kansas City in October.

Seven Salvation Army leaders, reported to be all Japanese, were arrested on suspicion of espionage, the War Office announced Aug. 6. Among those arrested was the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. The arrests were connected by unofficial quarters with the detention of more than a dozen Britons at the time.

The Japanese newspapers reported today that a reorganization, disassociating the Salvation Army from its London headquarters, has been completed.

Blow at Bible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Although Christianity became an officially recognized religion of Japan some months ago, along with Buddhism, and on a footing appearing to grant certain advantages, Christian mission schools have been dealt a blow with the complete elimination of the Bible in school curricula at least of Miyagi Prefecture—a step presumably indicative of what could be done throughout the nation in accordance with the attitude of the Ministry of Education.

The Bible may be used as basis for lessons after school hours to those desiring such teaching. In school, it is reported that a textbook of moral lessons approved by the Ministry will be used. The Bible has not received indorsement of the Ministry and, in fact, parts of the Bible have been declared harmful to the moral education of the Japanese people in present wartime circumstances.

Evidently this applies to its pacific attitude. According to the Tokyo Hochi newspaper, revision of the program of the mission schools is essential to bring these schools in line with "national policy to exalt the Nippon spirit." The "Bible system of education" must be drastically overhauled, it is declared, and among other things it is expected that services of "distant worship of the Emperor" must precede the Tuesday and Friday chapel services. The Japanese national anthem is to be sung, and special emphasis is to be placed on an attitude which foreigners, at least, interpret as one of considerable belligerence toward any who do not see eye to eye with those in control of Nipponese destinies.

Obviously this will go counter to the Christian attitude and it remains to be seen how the missionaries can find any way out. In China some years ago, compulsory teaching of the Bible in mission schools was forbidden but this order was later rescinded in gratitude for the help given by Christians during the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Korea has been a point of considerable difficulty because of the enforced observance of Shinto, but many missionaries were able to go this far on the theory that they were merely permitting a nationalist code, not a counter-religion.

Border Entrance Simplified

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (CP)—New regulations simplifying entrance of temporary visitors and border-crossing commuters to the United States, issued at Washington Aug. 25, were explained at the United States Legation here as follows:

1. Beginning Aug. 27, identification cards will be issued to commuters who cross the border daily and to Canadians contemplating visits of less than 29 days.
2. These cards will substitute for nonimmigration visas formerly required of visitors.
3. Canadian passports will still be required.
4. Holders of identification cards will not be formally registered and fingerprinted as are all alien residents of the United States.

The new regulations were described at the Legation as "definitely simplifying the situation" with regard to visitors and commuters, and at the same time establishing United States control. The Canadian passport is the means of control by the Canadian Government. The issuance of cards will enable the United States Government to check against visitors with less interference with them than when a visa is required.

The cards will be issued by any immigration official or United States consul.

There is no charge for the cards, issuance of which will be "a matter of 5 or 10 minutes."

Norwegian King Defends Flight As Wiser Course

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—King Haakon of Norway defended his flight from German-occupied Norway with his Government with the statement that "if we had stayed in Norway the present rulers of the Country would have been able to force us to accept what they wished."

The Monarch radiocast his message to Norway from his refuge somewhere in England, a place, he said, where "we can still represent a free Country."

Norway was overrun by the Germans in April and May. King Haakon's radiocast was an answer to "certain circles" who have asserted, he said, that the exile Government's flight "caused difficulties for the Country and for those who remained behind."

"I think we did right," the King said. "It was clear to me that the only possibility of recreating a free Norway lay in the victory of that side which stands for the right of small nations to lead their own lives."

Catholics to Read Hitler Loyalty Vow

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—A solemn pledge of loyalty to Adolf Hitler by the German Roman Catholic Bishops conference at Fulda is to be read from pulpits at the end of the war, DNB, official news agency, said today.

The pledge to Herr Hitler is contined in expressions of gratitude to German troops adopted by the conference which ended Aug. 22.

The agnecy said the view predominated at the conference that "the Catholic Church in Germany is indebted to German troops for the victorious advance and defense of the German homeland. Without the successful warding off of enemy invasion by German armed forces, German Catholics could not have pursued so undisturbed and quietly their Church work and ministerial offices."

French African Road To Cross Sahara

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 27 (AP)—Opening of a Trans-Sahara road across the North African desert from Algiers to Dakar and the Niger valley, was announced yesterday by Havas, French news agency.

The British blockade closed the French sea link between Marseille and Dakar and the only transport route between France's North African and West African possessions is the Algier-Dakar airline.

French Financial Expert Gets New York Mission

VICHY, France (AP)—Robert Lacour-Gayet, French financial expert, was ordered Aug. 27 by the Government to proceed to New York on an "important economic and financial mission."

M. Lacour-Gayet, who has represented France in the United States several times in the past, notably in respect to the French war debt, conferred with the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, in connection with the asignment yesterday.

'Top Pitch' Asked For Soviet Army

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP)—Semen Timoshenko, Defense Commissar, in a "pep talk" to Soviet military commanders declared "it is our duty to work incessantly so the Red army can realize its tremendous power and bring victory with little bloodshed."

Analyzing the three-day Moscow military district maneuvers, just concluded, he said the war games "showed co-ordination between infantry, artillery tanks and aviation was not bad."

Nevertheless, he exhorted the commanders to continue to strive to keep the army "at top pitch," explaining that "in consideration of recent wars our Government and Comrade Stalin have demanded of us this year the reorganization of our work to utilize the activity of all from the lowest to the highest."

Ironside Gets Baton Of Field Marshal

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 27

King George VI today presented the first Field Marshal's baton of the war to Field Marshal Sir Edmund Ironside.

Sir Edmund was Chief of Staff and then Commander-in-Chief of the British home forces and now is on the active list "to be available either in an advisory capacity or in command."

Rush to Marry Grows in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Extra police were called in to keep order as more than 1,500 young couples stormed the five Marriage License Bureaus of New York City on Aug. 24.

The current rush to marry has kept pace with Congressional action on the selective service bill, but prospective bridegrooms questioned denied they were hurrying into wedlock to escape the draft.

Biggest rush was at the Brooklyn Bureau where approximately 1,200 couples tried to get licenses, some showing up at 6:20 a. m. A sergeant and two patrolmen were on duty, but by 9 o'clock the situation was out of hand, and the sergeant called for help.

Another sergeant and 13 patrolmen arrived. After a half-hour struggle with the crowd, they turned 300 couples away, telling them to come back another day.

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Londoners Refuse to Wait Up For Night Raid 'All Clear'

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Half of Metropolitan London's population had to ask this morning how long the night's air raid lasted.

They had given up the show and gone to bed—missing the all clear signal—while theatergoers staged song fests and dances.

How can one go to bed while the grinding beat of a German bomber still overhead comes to the ears?

You think it over, shrug and turn in.

Watching the show wearies you like sitting at a Grand Fourth of July display for hours—and then having to see it all over again. You give up, knowing there will be other shows.

Lights in the Clouds

For those who do watch there is a terrible splendor about these night raids.

The black sky becomes a garden of unimaginably tall flowers, usually in swaying clusters. The stems, of course, are the searchlight beams and they blossom where they touch downy clouds.

The heads come together as if the flowers are reaching unnaturally for a bee buzzing above.

The ground under your feet and the wall against which you lean tremble as guns speak about you and there seem suddenly to be lightning bugs among the flowers.

The droning bee up there is the hunted thing now and you belong with those who are stalking it.

Stalks and Blossoms

Discretion comes to you when the stalks and blossoms are all about you and you look up into a cone of light and hear the bee almost directly overhead.

The illusion of a garden vanishes.

You know too well there is no bee, but a Nazi bomber.

If they start the ack-acks going, there is a good chance that in his twisting dive to get out of range he may have to jettison his bomb load at your feet.

So you seek shelter for a moment until your ears tell you the plane is circling over another part of the city.

'Preliminaries'

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—The semi-official Dienst aus Deutschland here characterized all that has happened thus far in Battle of Britain as "preliminaries."

The preliminaries at last are finished, it says, Nazidom has achieved air supremacy over England, and "now begins the planned destruction of industrial plants essential to war."

Although during the Battle of France, England apparently had a severe shortage of fighter airmen and British pilots fought hour after hour to the point of exhaustion, today the British, despite all German claims, appear to be matching the German fighters, plane for plane and pilot for pilot.

Moreover, the week-end British forays by air on German depots in France and Germany bespeak a reserve of men who can fly the "heavy stuff," the bombers whose handling requires many hours of cockpit and tactical training.

Two aspects of the German air attack may be of more than passing significance—the let-up in the daylight mass bombing attacks and recourse to the British system of night bombings.

Air Defenses

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Searchlights that made a great crown of light all around London followed the Nazis' maneuvers during the night and caught several planes in their blinding glare.

In a southwest suburb, where a plane was spotted, antiaircraft bullets spat directly up the beam of light in a heavy stream.

Several times bombers were caught in the crossbeams of powerful searchlights and jettisoned their heavy explosive cargoes to speed their escape.

The raiders, however, appeared baffled by the city's tight defense of barrage balloon, searchlights, and clattering antiaircraft cannon.

Some lone planes leaped this barrier and dashed across the center of London, however, at altitudes so high the gunfire could not reach them.

Searchlights caught some of these, and appeared to "toss" them from one to another, like basketballs in the hands of skilled players, until the antiaircraft could get their range.

Even at that, observers said the full ground defenses had not yet been brought into use.

Some London cabbies still plied their trade in the gloom and glare, telling fares, "You know, there's a raid still on," and dodging like rabbits when they passed military objectives.

Marine Losses

By the Associated Press

Thirteen British, Allied and neutral merchant ships totaling 52,899 tons were sunk by the enemy during the week ending Aug. 18, the Admiralty announced today.

The Admiralty said "the enemy claims to have sunk 151,711 tons, or nearly three times the actual reported losses" for the period.

The total tonnage lost was slightly above the weekly average for the previous 49 weeks since the beginning of the war, the Admiralty said.

The German claim that a British destroyer of the Viscount class had been sunk was authoritatively denied.

The Italians, meanwhile, state that they have bombed repeatedly a British convoy in the eastern Mediterranean, and carried out attacks on British mechanized units and barracks in the western Egyptian desert.

Italy Bombed

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—British air raiders dropped six tons of bombs in 40 minutes on Italian industrial targets, including the Fiat works at Turin, one of Italy's most vital armament factories, the Air Ministry announced today.

It said the raid was the fifth successful attack on northern Italy in two weeks by long-range British bombers making the round-trip from Britain to Italy and back.

Besides the Fiat works, it said other factories raided before dawn today included the Magneto Marelli factory, which makes ignition generators, and Sesto San Giovanni near Milan.

The Royal Air Force meanwhile reported today from Cairo that fires and explosions were set off in heavy raids on Italian air bases and other military objectives in Italian Somaliland, Abyssinia, and the Western desert.

British naval forces shelled Bardia and Bomba in Italian Libya Aug. 24 and reported today that they had inflicted a severe setback on Italy's North African forces. The Bardia attack was made "at point blank range."

The military objectives included Mogadiscio in Italian Somaliland.

The airdrome at Dessie in Abyssinia was raided and hangars were bombed.

Protest by Swiss

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Swiss Government today asked Great Britain to "immediately and scrupulously" enforce orders given to the Royal Air Force to cease alleged continued violations of Swiss territory in flights to Italy.

The request was made in a note handed to the British Foreign Minister.

The Swiss Government met early today to discuss the "repeated violations" of Swiss territory after a night of flights across Switzerland, presumably by British planes, in which a number of persons were injured by dropping fragments of anti-aircraft shells fired at the high-flying craft.

Switzerland already has protested twice to Great Britain against the flight of its bombers over this neutral State.

Irish Raid

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—Authorized sources said that German military authorities had not yet completed investigation of the alleged bombing of County Wexford in Eire by Nazi airplanes yesterday.

[Military sources in Berlin said they knew nothing concerning the Eire Government's statement and that Eire is out of the range of normal operations. There have been no reports, they said, of German pilots flying an irregular route.]

Britons Pay Sixpence To Watch Air Raids

By the Associated Press

London, Aug 27

It costs sixpence to watch an air raid in Wembley, site of one of Britain's biggest football stadiums.

Air Raid Precaution wardens urge spectators to take cover when a warning sounds, and then take up a sixpence collection from those who prefer to watch.

The money goes to buy spitfire fighting planes.

Nazi planes which have been shot down are placed on exhibition to raise defense funds.

Even in air raid shelters time is not wasted, for women there knit "comforts" for service men.

In Chatham, Air Raid Wardens are growing winter cabbage atop their lookout post in an earthworks barricade.

Checkup Time for Aliens

By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing

As the Big Nose Count Got Under Way

1. A group of Boston's foreign-born residents crowds the naturalization offices in a last-minute rush for citizenship before the registration of aliens gets under way.

2. Peter F. Tague, Boston Postmaster, is fingerprinted by Charles W. O'Connor of Winthrop.

3. Earl G. Harrison, National Director of Registration.

4. Another set of fingerprints are taken for cataloguing and filing. Inset shows facsimile of part of the form used in registering aliens.

Registration of Noncitizens Begins

A defense-conscious United States moved today to combat subversive activities within its boundaries by registering and fingerprinting approximately 3,500,000 noncitizens—and gave itself 100 working days to do the job.

By the day after next Christmas, the 7,300 Post Offices in the Country are scheduled to have completed the directory of the Nation's aliens. The Department of Justice will then have a fairly good idea of who they are and what they have been doing for the past five years.

More than 700 aliens appeared in the first hour after opening of registration offices in the Federal Building today. The crowd pushed and milled on the second floor and overflowed into the downstairs lobby and adjacent corridors and stairways.

Postmaster Peter F. Tague, proclaiming registration and fingerprinting of aliens as "the biggest thing of its kind," was still looking for a shipment of 100 typewriters from Washington shortly before noon. Registration in Boston did not begin until 1 o'clock.

Boston Officials Busy

Nearly 1,500 extra workers were called in to register the noncitizens in the 10 divisions of the Boston Postal District. Besides the main Post Office in Boston, offices for registration have been opened in Arlington at 10 Court Street, Cambridge at 780 Massachusetts Avenue, Chelsea at Bellingham and Hawthorne Streets, Medford at 20 Forest Street, Newton at 573 Washington Street, Quincy at 47 Washington Street, Revere at Malden Street near Broadway, Somerville at 237 Washington Street, and in Waltham at 776 Main Street.

Mr. Tague estimated there were 200,000 aliens in Massachusetts, less than a million in New England. He hoped, he said, to have this area completely registered by the end of November, so registration would not interfere with Christmas mail.

Requirements of the 1940 Alien Registration Act are that every alien more than 14 years old must register, be fingerprinted and answer the 15 questions on the blank available at local Post Offices. Children under 14 must be registered by parents or guardians, but need not answer six of the 15 questions.

Key questions are: "What activities have you been engaged in within the past five years?" and: "In what organizations devoted in whole or in part to influencing and furthering the political activities, public relations or public policy of foreign government have you been active within the last five years?"

Other questions are expected to disclose how, when and where aliens entered the Country, giving some indication of the number of those who have illegally entered. Not much can be done against those unrightfully in the United States at the present time as American ships are prohibited from traveling in belligerent waters.

Foreign Officials Exempt

The Act exempts officials of foreign governments and their families, but does not exclude employees of embassies or legations, such as chauffeurs, cooks, and clerks.

Natives of the Philippines in this country must also register, as the law applies to "noncitizens" and makes no distinction between aliens and "nationals."

The Post Office is making no effort to check the accuracy of the information offered, as it must be made under oath. Results of fingerprinting and registration, which must go on at a rate of about 36,000 persons a day, will be sent daily to Washington.

Noncitizens leaving or becoming citizens before the end of the registration period need not register. Those coming into the Country after today will be required to register when they apply for visas and need not register again.

Fingerprint records will be open to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, but even the crime-detecting arm of the Government will not have access to the questionnaires without special permission from the Attorney-General.

Although registration and fingerprinting requirements will be generally complied with at Post Offices, in New York and Boston and in other cities where the bulk of aliens are concentrated, schools and public buildings have been designated. In general, too, the hours of registration will be from nine in the morning until nine at night, but this schedule may vary with local conditions.

Although exempt from registering under the Alien Registration Act, foreign agents and citizens serving foreign countries in any capacity have already been compelled to register.

Reassurance to the millions of aliens affected by the law has been offered several times by Director of Registration Earle G. Harrison, who has predicted that "it will not be long before it is required of everybody." Aliens should realize, he said, "that the measure is intended to safeguard the land that has given many of them sanctuary from oppression."

Balkans Continue Efforts For Economic Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Despite the proximity of the war, the work of the Balkan Entente Economic Council in its recent session here, has been a serious effort to lace up the barter and exchange potentialities of the four member States—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey.

All four, richly endowed with a diversity of raw materials, have been placed, by virtue of the Council's analytic collaboration, on the verge of a new era in inter-Balkanic commercial relations.

Parallel with the work of the conference, for example, a far-reaching arrangement was negotiated between Bucharest and Ankara for the exchange of Rumanian petrolum for Turkish cotton; the agreement widened immediately afterward with the trading of Turkish chrome, wool, and mohair against Rumanian raw materials.

The reopening of Yugoslav-Russian relations, the limitation of export from this country and Rumania, the rising graph of trade between the Peninsula and Near Eastern countries as the result of an Allied economic drive against Germany through their possessions, wartime's reduction of transport to an inefficient minimum, and a host of other unexpected or extraordinary factors have obtruded to complicate the progress of the Council.

Each delegation brought from its capital a complete list of raw materials and products peculiar to its own country. Yugoslavia was headed by copper, iron, bauxite, nickel, aluminum; Rumania underlined its petroleum, wood, livestock; Greece, cotton and antimony, and Turkey, chrome, zinc, and coal.

The augury of this jig-saw composition, though apparent for years, has only lately been the subject of serious scrutiny with the view to profiting by its latent reciprocity value in barter exchanges.

Inter-Balkan commerce, even now, represents only a very slight proportion of each of the four countries' dealings in world markets. With war rapidly disorganizing a majority of these outside markets, solidarity and co-operation have been accepted by the Balkan Entente States as a promising alternative, in some part to bind their commerce more tightly and fundamentally within one of the few European regions where peace still reigns—their own Peninsula.

An intensification of transactions toward their mutual provisioning will be the imminent outcome of the Entente Economic Council's examinations. This process has actually been steadily developing over a number of years, and it is its brisk acceleration which forms the problem of the moment.

Yugoslavia, for example, sold to Rumania goods amounting to $580,000 in 1937; to some $770,000 in 1938; and in 1939 a little more than $1,000,000. From Rumania this country bought in the same years respectively $1,900,000 worth of merchandise, $1,480,000 and $2,000,000.

Transylvania Question Gets Another Test

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—Informed sources said tonight that Germany might arbitrate in the Hungarian-Rumanian territorial dispute over Transylvania, possibly with Italian aid.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 27 (AP)—Negotiations over Hungary's demands on the Rumanian Province of Transylvania will be resumed at Turnu-Severin Thursdays, it was disclosed in official quarters today.

German and Italian Ministers to Hungary have left Budapest by airplane to report to their Governments on the situation, deadlocked by the collapse of the first Turnu-Severin conference last week. Axis Ministers to Rumania were reported to have taken similar action.

Both Rumania and Hungary continued military activity on a large scale, moving troops especially near the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier.

The Hungarian Government cautioned the Nation last night to be prepared for blackout orders at a moment's notice.

Roads Clogged

SILISTRA, Rumania, Aug. 27 (AP)—Roads leading out of Southern Dobruja are clogged with peasant caravans and the bank of the Danube is jammed with refugees seeking to leave districts they expect soon to be occupied by the Bulgarian Army.

About 150,000 Rumanians live in this borderland which their Government took from Bulgaria in the Second Balkan War 2 years ago and now has agreed tentatively to relinquish.

Ignorant of the exact status of negotiations between the two countries, peasants and townsfolk trudge shoulder to shoulder toward the "Old Kingdom." They have received official permission to carry with them grain, furniture, clothing, and anything else they want to save.

"I guess it has to be," a Silistra shopkeeper said.

"They call it the 'new order in Europe,' but it is hard to pull yourself up by the roots from the place in which you have lived happily for so many years.

"We are Rumanians, however, and we wish to continue to live under the Rumanian flag."

Both Rumania and Bulgaria hope for the proposed transfer of territory to proceed smoothly, but already refugees are reporting bandit raids in small villages resulting in slayings and pillaging.

Six Rumanian gendarmes were reported slain at one place.

In the peasant caravans the lucky migrants have loaded their possessions on horsedrawn carts—but oxen, mules, water buffalo, sheep dogs, and even men themselves pull other conveyances.

The crowd grows larger on the southern, or Dobrujan, shore of the Danube.

There are farmers with their sacks of spring wheat, shopkeepers with cans, bottles, and packing cases.

All await a chance to cross the river in rowboats, the owners of which are making a small fortune out of the pathetic traffic.

The Return to Peiping: A City 'Made in Japan'

New walls of Peiping, today, are metaphorically "made in Japan." A trip to the ancient capital of China has just been made by the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Three stories tell of his visit. The following is the first.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Here is a proudly-walled city ancient as time itself, now seized after centuries of unperturbed quiet with a hustle, bustle, and confusion of youth Perhaps it is the New Order in East Asia which works that way. On the other hand, it may be a species of second childhood. The only really clear point is that it is Made In Japan and a long way from completed as yet.

The returning visitor finds that his difficulties start with the moment that he tries to make up his mind where he is. By edict of China's only recognized Government, the city is Peiping, or Northern Peace. On the other hand, by order of the Nipponese conquerors, the name has once more become Peking, or Northern Capital. [Even the Japanese do not think the capital is here, however; they think it is in Nanking; the rest of the world thinks it is in Chungking.]

Patriotism and Names

Faced with this difference of opinion, and remembering that the city has already had at least a dozen other names such as Ch'i Khanblig, and so on, this correspondent plumps for Peiping—a name never accepted by the neighboring peasantry from 1927 to 1937 by the bye, but now universally employed by them since it became the label of patriotism as against the nomenclature urged by the invader!

Befors the "incident" there was a Japanese population here of about 4,000.

The 4,000 were tucked away very unobtrusively for the most part. Today the population of Japanese is not less than 60,000 and one Japanese Embassy source expressed the personal view that it was probably nearer 80,000. And these 60,000-80,000 aren't hiding their lights, or their persons, under any bushels. They are right out where they can be seen, where their labors can be equally beheld, and where they can do their not inconsiderable best to provide a New Deal considerably more complicated than anything President Roosevelt ever dreamed about. Of a total population of more than 1,721,000, it's the Nipponese 60,000 who are in the public eye.

Some of the Changes

It is because of them that the historic old Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits now offers, in addition to "hot and cold running locomotives" on their tracks beyond the Water Gate, the amenity of a Japanese restaurant right off the main lobby. To them may be attributed a new and depreciated currency, import and export restrictions, Japanese censorship, "puppet"-style government, and more important than all else, a system of tight monopoly controls which means that foreign business is steadily finding itself more and more unable to see any future when in the role of exporter or importer.

There seems to be little doubt that the municipal Government has run things along lines of its own in many respects, and incidentally not always along the best lines either. Still, there are more paved streets, more traffic lights, and a great many other improvements including Tokyo-style whistles on the streetcars in place of the old clanging gongs; likewise "Oppose the British!" and other slogans on city gates and country walls, these latter the work of the Japanese-inspired Hsin Min Hui, or New People's Society, which does its bit in guiding public thought along lines deemed sound by the controlling forces.

As to the North China Political Affairs Committee, until recently headed by Wang Keh-min, it took quite definite lines by no means always leading toward the closest co-operation with the new Japanese-controlled "National Government" at Nanking. But another and less lively Wang, the former subordinate Wang I-tang, is at the helm since Wang Keh-min's resignation, and it appears that there will be greater collaboration between the regimes of Peiping (or Peking) and Nanking. This collaboration is to be Chinese but, like so much else the Chinese are using nowadays, fabricated in Nippon.

British Sub Limps to Port

A SCOTTISH PORT, Aug. 11 (Delayed by Censor) (AP)—Commander Ben Bryan of the submarine Sealion told today how an enemy merchant ship rammed his vessel just outside a German naval base, ripping away the deck rails and loosening both periscopes.

The damaged Sealion limped home Aug. 10 after a "blind" trip across the North Sea with the wreckage of the periscopes lashed to her deck.

Commander Bryan said that at the start of his North Sea patrol he sank the only German vessel he could find—a 3,300-ton storeship, and then ventured close to the German base.

There the Sealion came among the ships of a German convoy and spent an exciting hour stalking the game.

Two prospective victims shifted course in time to escape. One turned directly toward the Sealion at close quarters.

"There was a grinding shock overhead," said the Commander, "and we realized she had struck our periscopes.

"This grinding noise was followed by depth charges."

Plunging to the bottom, the Sealion lay silent until the immediate danger passed.

Then on two successive nights the submarine cautiously came to the surface and made temporary repairs, going back to the bottom in the daytime. Finally, in shape to travel, though without her "eyes," the submarine escaped German waters and came home.

The Sealion is a 670-ton vessel with a normal crew of 40.

Days in a German Prison Camp

GENEVA, Aug. 27 (AP)—"Short on food and water but long on entertainment" is the description by an American of a German internment camp where he was held for three months.

The former prisoner is Alfred Raymond of Chicago, one of the organizers of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps which served with the French Army.

Mr. Raymond and three comrades—Murray Shipley of Cincinnati; Louis Wehrle of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Marcus Clark of Hollywood, Calif.— were released from the camp near Dresden Aug. 23 and reached Geneva yesterday. They had been prisoners since they were captured at Montcomet, Northern France, last May 17.

"Our camp, which was divided into three parts, contained 18,000 French, Polish, and Belgian officers and men," Mr. Raymond said.

He said the entire camp depended for its water supply on a town of 6,000 inhabitants and water therefore was limited.

"We were seldom thirsty," he continued, "but almost always hungry.

"Daily rations were a fifth of a loaf of bread, small rations of soup, one vegetable and sometimes coffee. That wasn't enough for active men, but I suppose the Germans were doing the best they could.

"Our section of the camp held 6,000 French, who, with German help, organized an elaborate educational program which developed into a virtual university.

"We had lectures by French officers who in civil life were experts in their own fields—ranging from business management to architecture.

"One of the largest classes was the English language class."

Mr. Raymond said the Germans apparently were speeding up delivery of mail to prisoners, although "naturally everything is censored."

All the prisoners pooled what news they received in letters from France into a bulletin which was read at each night's assembly, he said.

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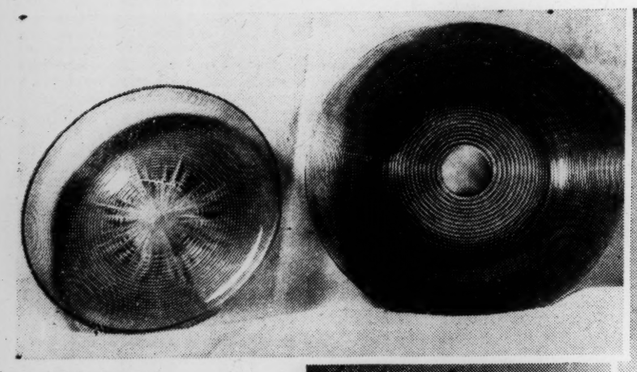
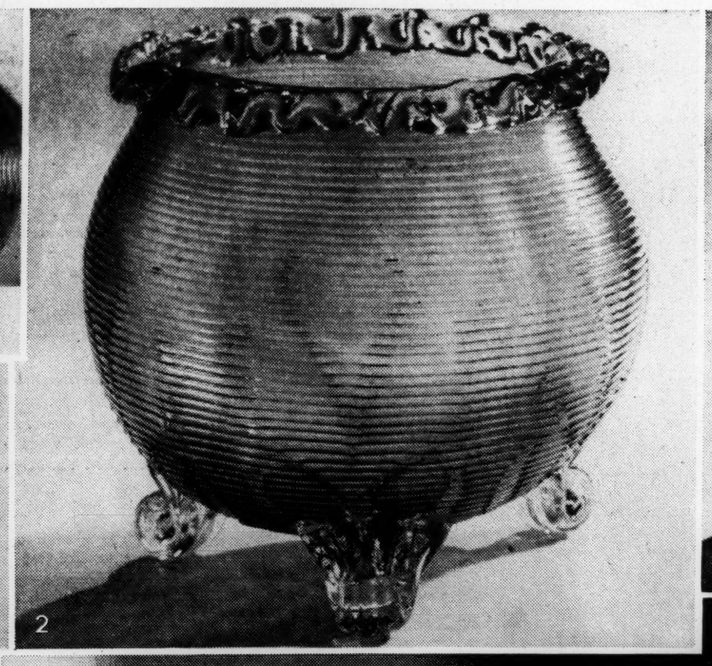
Decorative Arts
Antiques

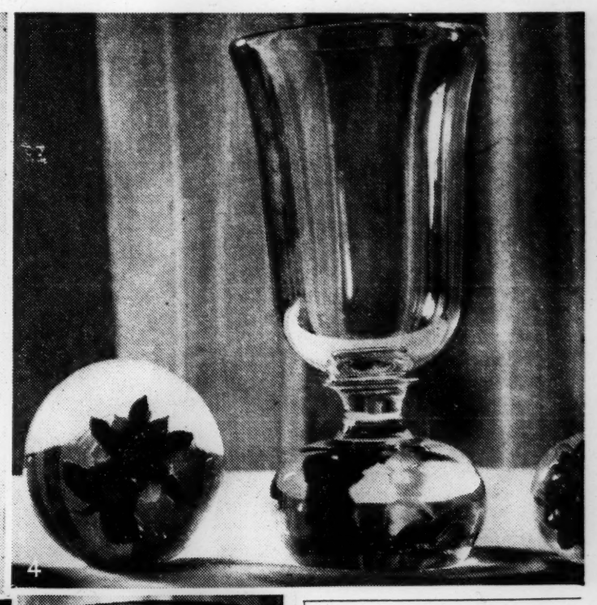
An Identified Sandwich Glass Blower and His Work

Home Planning
And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

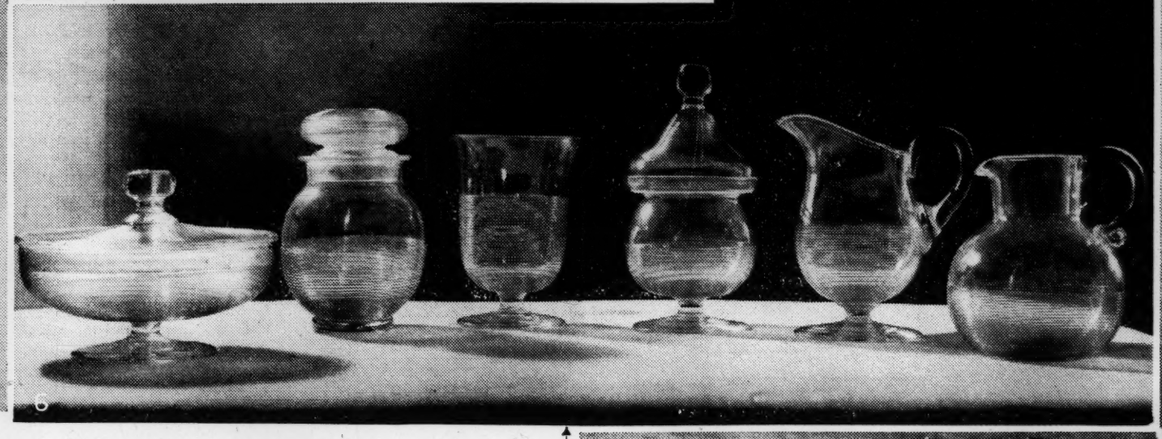


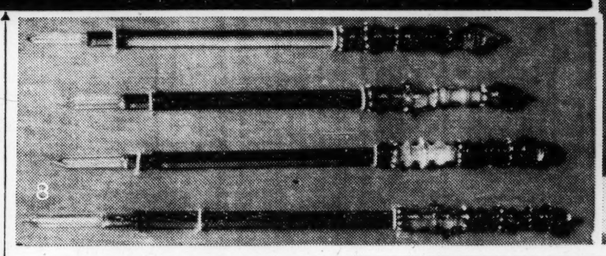




By a Staff Photographer
by Courtesy of Victor Lutz.

These pictures show some of the work of Nicholas Lutz, employed at the Boston and Sandwich Glass works, from 1869 to 1888, when the business closed. . . . Plate and shallow bowl at No. 1 are clear, blown, 6" and 8" dia., and with a spiral thread of ruby glass over the bottoms. . . . The "gypsy pot" flower bowl at No. 2 is about 5" dia. While still hot, the ruby thread was flattened to produce a leaf design in outline. The scroll feet are expertly shaped, as is the crinkled rim. . . . The little pitcher, No. 3, stands about 3½" high, has blown-mold base, is otherwise hand-work. Its colors grade from pale yellow above to soft rose. . . . A paper-weight is at one side of the goblet, No. 4, which has a base of like character; on the right is a bottle stopper. . . . The covered cup of clear glass at No. 5 is about 10" extreme height, and is also partly threaded. . . . Like nearly all other pieces here, it is very thin. . . . The group at No. 6 are of normal table size, in clear body with ruby threading. . . . The tall chalice No. 7, is one of a pair; described in the text, as are the pens, No. 8. . . . Wavy lines in plates above are due to engraving process, and are not in the glass itself.





Lutz's Sandwich Glass—1869 to 1888

By Flora Graves Pease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And they were made in America—these beautiful objects of glass.

They look more like something out of ancient Venice, possibly because they were created by one whose handiwork is a heritage of that ancient city.

Nicholas Lutz, it was, who made them. Native of St. Louis, Lorraine, France, he began the work of a glass blower at the age of 10. After serving the required four years in the French Army, he came to America at 21, settling at White Mills, Pa. From there he went to a South Boston glass factory for a short time, then to the New England Glass Company, Cambridge, for a period.

Alert for the best workmen, the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company called him there in 1869, his reputation as an artist-workman evidently having traveled before him. There he remained until the close of the establishment in 1888. After this he worked at the Mt. Washington Glass Works in New Bedford, and at the Union Glass Works in Somerville, Mass., until that plant closed.

Nicholas Lutz was acquainted with all types of glassmaking, but specialized in fancy blown and threaded glass that required great skill, though this operation was assisted by a simple mechanical device. Much of his work is in the tradition of the old Venetian, which is not strange when one realizes that to this ancient city many old-time workmen could trace their ancestry.

The chalice No. 7 in the picture is the finest of the pieces we have seen that are reliably attributed to Nicholas Lutz. Its bell form is perfectly shaped and very thin, while the broad foot gives the effect of stability to the long, delicate stem and cup of ruby tint. This becomes deep ruby in the rings and bulb of the stem, which itself is clear.

All the things shown here are from the collection of Victor Lutz, a son of Nicholas, who has cooperated generously with the writer in assembling data concerning his father's career and in the photography of selected items.

Gay Pens of Glass

The pens of vari-colored glass at No. 8 are from one of several cases of a dozen or more each. The white dots in the pictures are light yellow balls of glass, which stand out boldly on the green, deep blue and deep red of the shaft, clear where the hand holds it.

At the time of the Columbian Exposition in 1893 he was offered $50 per day—a princely sum for those times—to go there and give demonstrations of his skill as a glassblower. This offer he declined, much to the disappointment of his two young sons, who had visions of accompanying him. The reason for the answer was that Mr. Lutz was too fond of home life to measure it in terms of dollars.

This was an evidence of a strong characteristic, an innate fondness for home life. And next to his home, Nicholas Lutz loved his garden. In it he raised not only vegetables and fruit, but flowers. In summer he always wore in his buttonhole one which looked as fresh as when picked. That was because it was in water, in a tiny glass container of his own blowing, a container so small that it could be concealed behind the lapel of his coat.

In the attic of his home he made many charming small objects, tiny vases, pitchers, and the like, softening the glass over a powerful blow-torch. The fortunate little folks who were given these fragile, diminutive things could not have appreciated the skill that went into their creation, yet we hope they did treasure them, to appear sometime, and be recognized.

We have only to see a piece of Lutz glass to realize that it is very different from the pressed articles put out by Sandwich and contemporary factories; different also from the best of contemporary blown examples. The one is delicate and individual; we sense the hand of an artist in its creation. Not so with pressed articles, for while the mold itself was handwork and in many instances required months of skilled labor, the result of its use was a quantity production matter.

Conceded the Best Workman

"Offhand" pieces, as they were called, were an outcome of the glassblower's personal skill, and those acquainted with Sandwich tradition have called Lutz the best of them all in his line. Some of the wine glasses and finger bowls made by him seem to have been made not wholly of glass, but partly of precious stones, many of them sparkling with little golden flakes.

In contrast to the machine character of pressed glass, these pieces were shaped entirely by the high skill of the workman whose art was in part an inheritance, as in the case of Nicholas Lutz, from a long succession of artisans. And if we could follow the paths of their heritage, they would probably take us back to Murano; or perhaps further still, to other lands and even earlier workers. For even the Egyptians and Greeks made almost incredibly exquisite things of glass.

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America's Modern Residential Architecture

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The ideas that actuate modern architects as they plan and design American homes are steadily being made clearer, if not convincingly attractive to the majority, as these fundamentals are explained by laymen of understanding. In fact, it seems that these non-architect writers are more successful than architects themselves in winning friends for modern planning from among those inclined to traditional standards.

Perhaps this is because the architect's zeal for new truths as they see them makes the light of those truths blind their eyes to the motes which blur the sight of those who would like to understand the good news. Or, it may be they are not articulate in language intelligible to many who would become their clients, a trait that is conspicuously true of some outstanding proponents, Le Corbusier being an extreme.

Interpreters of Broad Culture

But there are commentators outside the profession who perceive the progress of architecture with detachment and broad scholarship, viewing it as an incident in the social and artistic progress of the race. Discriminating observers of developments in the fields of engineering and of industry as well as those in culture and general human welfare, these are the men and women who become acceptable to the public as interpreters of new conceptions of domestic shelter.

"The Modern House In America," by James Ford and Katherine Morrow Ford, published by Architectural Book Co., New York, at $5.00, is a book from the hands of such writers. They have selected over sixty homes, in nineteen states, designed by foremost architects of each region, and all but one built in the last five years. Frank Lloyd Wright's work is omitted as having been published already.

Allied to All Modern Progress

In the few pages of text that introduce the pictures and plans, the authors survey the new architecture and see it as a part of unfoldment taking place in all arts as well as in social and political ideals and institutions.

There are new visions of many of man's interests, discontents with things and standards of the past, and experiments and research in every field. From this have come inventions that have brought into our homes luxuries never imagined a century ago. As a result, city and suburban families go outside the home for many supplies and services the home provided two generations ago, calling for much less space for work and storage. Also, there are fewer children in the home, and special thought is given to their welfare. Family life differs greatly in the same neighborhood, depending on the tastes, occupations and diversions of the individual household.

The authors state, "The essence of the new residential architecture is revealed in its two-fold purpose: to base its plans on the organic life of the family to be housed; and to make logical use of the products of invention."

New Family Desires, New Materials

Drastic innovations come from recognizing two facts. First, that radical changes in modes of living call for equally radical changes in planning. Second, many new materials now available and desirable for construction demand new modes of construction. Equally sound and logical is the substance of comment on other topics, leaving the impression that the whole movement is natural, healthy, and country-wide in its steady growth.

The houses pictured and described are all the recent work of leaders in the profession; the halftone printing is of high order; the diversity of types and costs reaches the extremes of economy and wealth. Typography is excellent, but several plans can be read by the average eye only with aid of a lens. It is an intelligent survey of the outstanding modern residential architecture of the country, supplemented with a scholarly summary of the movement's origin and motives.

Lavatories in Many Types

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the plumbing fixtures in a bathroom, the lavatory is the most beautiful and offers the widest latitude for expressing the owner's individual taste and ideas of design. No other plumbing fixture is made in such a wide variety of styles and sizes, more than 200 types being available now, for the new house as well as the bathroom to be modernized.

First Floor Needs Are Prominent

The advent of the powder room, or first-floor washroom, has given impetus to this development. It is indeed a far cry from the pitcher and washbowl in grandfather's bedroom to the handsome colored fixtures of today, designed by artist-engineers. In the well-planned bathroom, the lavatory is the most conspicuous fixture. It is deliberately placed by the architect where it will attract the eye when the bathroom door is open.

Lavatories may be made of vitreous china or cast iron enameled ware. Vitreous china fixtures are made from a fine grade of white clay which is baked at a temperature of 2400 degrees. The result is a beautiful glistening fixture, with an acid-resisting finish as easy to clean and keep clean as a china plate. A damp cloth will quickly remove all dirt with a minimum amount of time and effort.

Enameled ware is obtainable in the ordinary enameled finish or with an acid-resisting finish. Because the enamel is fused to the iron when it is at white heat, there is a firm bond between the rigid metal and the enamel, which results in a durable, lasting finish.

Utility the First Consideration

By providing the maximum amount of usable space, the modern lavatory provides far greater utility than older fixtures. While some styles offer a large flat space, others are made with an integral shelf which is a convenient place for the increasing number of toilet articles and cosmetics used in bathrooms.

An innovation which has increased the amount of usable space is the combination hot and cold water spout, which not only saves space, but enables the user to wash in running, tempered water. Improvement in lavatory design has been paralleled by similar advances in the faucets and drain controls. The better faucets have a light, finger-tip control action, the valve mechanism has been improved to provide greater durability and precision, and all wearing parts are renewable. Similarly, the better lavatories have large, quick-acting drains, with strainers which are easily removable, thus providing the utmost protection against stoppage.

Old Canadian Home Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Since its inauguration in 1933 the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario has been hunting for specimens of old architectural excellence and its first purchase, Barnum House at Grafton, will be officially opened this summer. The Canadian Handicraft Guild has taken over the maintenance of the house, which it is proposed to make a handicraft and art center, with a possibility of a summer theater and musical gatherings as the project grows.

The Interior Decorators' Association collected furniture as near the original types of 1817 as can be found. The Canadian Society of Landscape Artists is restoring the grounds.

Eliakim Barnum, the original owner of the house, was born in 1776 and came to Canada from Vermont when a child. The first house on the property was accidentally destroyed by fire when soldiers of the War of 1812, en route to Kingston, were billeted there. The old house was rebuilt on the same site, being completed in 1817.

Members of the family are loaning pieces of the original furniture, and even the wallpapers are being replaced in as near as possible the original designs. The old baking fireplace, with kettle crane, has been opened in the kitchen.

Windows, From The Outside

People, who have very decided opinions about windows from within, may not be at all exacting about their appearance from without. Yet, nothing gives such character to a house exterior as the proper relation of voids to solids. Not only the relation of the windows to the wall space, but to the roofs and doors; also to the porch or balconies, if any.

The two-storied, slightly oblong house, presents the easiest problem. A symmetrical arrangement is usually the best solution. The interior can generally be planned to conform to a balanced outside treatment.

Suppose, for instance, that you want your house to have sash windows. You need not for that reason feel obliged to conform blindly to any special historical precedent. You can combine sash windows of the usual type and size with large or small bow or bay windows, in many delightful ways that will insure proper lighting inside and yet give a diversified and agreeable effect from the outside.

Defense Board Puts Blame For Plane Delay on Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Congress was blamed today for holding back America's vital defense program in relation to airplanes in a statement by Robert Horton, the public relations official of the National Defense Commission, who offered a progress report to the President showing that orders have been placed to date for 6,747 Army and Navy planes.

Blame for failing to further accelerate plane procurement was placed on Congress which, it was pointed out, has tied up the major portion of the military aircraft program in the $4,800,000,000 defense appropriation bill now hung up in the Senate.

The appropriation bill has been cooling its heels while the Senate debated conscription. A move is being made by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, to put the appropriation bill into the conscription bill as a rider.

The Horton comment followed a sharp week-end demand from Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, frequently a New Deal critic, for an explanation of why the placing of orders for warplanes and other military equipment is "lagging."

Blame Rests on Senate

Mr. Horton's response is that the responsibility, in so far as the program is not being further accelerated, rests largely in Mr. Byrd's own body, the Senate itself. He did not mention the Senator by name, but brought to the White House today latest figures on airplane contracts.

Senator Byrd said that under official figures only 343 combat planes—99 for the Army and 244 for the Navy, had been ordered in the last 100 days, and that none of these would be delivered in 1940. He said if "red tape" is to blame, or "inefficient bureaucratic administration" or "refusal of business enterprise to accept contracts from the Government" then the public should know it. He did not suggest that Congress itself is to blame.

Mr. Horton's explanation today covers several points.

He presented what he called the "overall picture" as of Aug. 17 of planes now ordered, being built, or under contract. These fell into the following categories:

For the Army:

Combat planes 2,029 (represented by 833 bombers, 832 pursuit and 364 observation).

Training planes and others—1,887.

For the Navy:

Combat—1,221 (529 bombers, 438 pursuit, 254 observation).

Training, etc.—1,610.

Mr. Horton explained that the magnitude of the aviation expansion program makes emphasis on training planes necessary at the present moment.

Asked what was responsible for delays, if any, in the procurement program, Mr. Horton pointed out as one aspect of the situation that funds for 14,000 Army planes are tied up in the big appropriation bill. This is the major portion of the military aircraft program, the bill now being held up in the Senate.

President Roosevelt requested the additional defense funds on July 10. The House approved the bill July 31.

Progress Report

Other items in the Commission's progress report included:

Expectation of delivery of 2,200 warplanes by Jan. 1, and 2,500 more by next June 30, making a total of 25,000.

Training of 1,000 new Army pilots a month beginning in September.

Increase of the present 10,000-a-year production of planes to 18,000 by Jan. 1, and 36,000 by December, 1941.

Doubling of Army training centers.

Completion of 75 per cent of the Army's aircraft orders by the end of this week, including all available funds.

"Current confusion" over procurement blamed on reduction of profits allowance, which required rewriting of contracts, to be completed this week.

Funds for 14,394 Army planes and 4,028 Navy planes still needed from Congress; funds available as of last July 1 provided for 4,247 Army planes and 3,066 Navy craft.

Action on German Propaganda Through U. S. Mails Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Charges that Germany is abusing its American privileges as a member of the International Postal Union by flooding the mails with propaganda which must be delivered by the United States Post Office are understood to be headed for Governmental scrutiny, and the laws which permit such abuse for possible corrective action at the hands of Congress. It is revealed here that the Dies Committee on un-American Activities, which meets here this week, will investigate contentions concerning the German mail campaign made in the July issue of "The Reporter," an advertising publication, Henry Hoke, Editor.

The German Railroads Information Office, charged by Mr. Hoke with maintaining New York offices, while other European travel bureaus have shut up shop, primarily for the purpose of selling American business with the idea that it would be wise to cultivate Germany, will constitute the starting point for the Dies inquiry, it was said. Ernst Schmidt, manager of the German office, has been subpoenaed.

At the same time, Representative Dickstein (D), of New York, declared he would introduce in Congress a bill designed to change the postal laws so as to halt the German practices charged. "The Reporter" has suggested that the legislation take the form of an act making it illegal for foreign Governments or their agents to approach by mail or in person any resident of the United States for the purpose of "influencing an acceptance of a form of Government opposed to our own."

According to charges made by "The Reporter," direct mail propaganda posted from Germany to German-Americans in the United States has reached such proportions that hardly a day goes by without some missive being received; and since it is a rule of the International Postal Union that the country of original transmission retains all of the money collected for postage on ordinary mail, the United States is delivering this propaganda from Germany entirely free of charge.

The Propaganda Ministry in Germany was said by "The Reporter" to have one of the most elaborate American mailing lists ever made, and a new list in process of compilation containing the names of American relatives of all persons residing in conquered nations of Europe.

The Editor of "The Reporter," exhibiting specimens of the literature sent out bearing German postage stamps, declares that its objective is the familiar one of "Divide and conquer," which worked so well in Norway, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The purpose behind the propaganda was declared to be the fostering of an American confusion, uncertainty, and disunion which would make the United States an easy victim of German intellectual, economic, or military attack.

Among the many types of literature received is a 48-page mimeographed bulletin in English from Steinberg, Bavaria, headed "News from Germany." This was said to arrive here every two weeks, while another bulletin from Berlin arrives every week. Twenty-five different types of booklets have been received, ranging from seemingly innocuous pamphlets praising Hitler-ruled Germany, its music, art and religion, to violent anti-Semitic attacks.

Included from time to time are argued attacks on the President, the American form of government, on capital, and on the dispatch of assistance to Britain. Some material was said to consist of "handout" circulars to be distributed on receipt.

Under present laws, the Post Office cannot censor mail from abroad. While an emergency legislative act making it illegal for foreign governments to propagandize the United States by mail may be a partial solution, it was suggested that "direct mail" advertisers, together with other Americans, might do well to organize a counterfire of publicity praising democracy and the American way of living. With this in mind, Mr. Hoke and "The Reporter" have launched the "Hi-Timers" organization, to be composed of public spirited Americans, which will act through all branches of advertising, public relations, and marketing, including the radio, direct mail, the press, and motion pictures, aiming at such objectives as counteracting efforts to undermine American democracy, reselling America to those who have been misled by destructive propaganda, and maintaining the rights of a free people.

'If' in Sweepers' $13-a-Day Wages Is Overwhelming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Street sweepers in San Francisco might get $13 a day on Saturdays or Sundays if—

There is really such a string of "ifs" in front of the possibility that it probably won't become a fact, but it won mention in a recent news bulletin of the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research.

Two members, a majority, of the City and County Supervisors' Finance Committee approved a proposed ordinance favored by labor representatives, in which the work week was defined at 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and providing overtime pay up to double the regular rate for work performed outside of these hours.

The Director of Public Works opposed the ordinance and announced that the Mayor had gone on record to the effect that he would veto such an ordinance if it came before him.

A rate of pay above normal for routine work performed outside the limits of the proposed civic work week has been proposed as a compromise, and the $13 daily pay figure for the street maintenance men probably isn't one that a bank would care to lend money on. The ordinance is in the "business pending" file.

Mining to Supply Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — By making available both to governmental agencies and to private mining interests all available data on the southwest's mineral resources, a new committee of mining experts under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce plans to assist the national defense program.

In 'Good Neighbor' Cause

Paul Nones

Vargas Trophy

Offered annually by Frank Tichenor, publisher, to American Military squadron best promoting Brazilian-American ties. Named in honor of President of Brazil, and exhibited at Brazilian Pavilion of New York World's Fair.

Reserve of Combat Pilots Found Basis of Air Strength

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air power, according to expert view, consists not only in the actual number of combat pilots and planes that a nation has, but also in its ability to maintain a steady reserve of them. A reserve in pilot strength invariably means the civilian reserve. In conformity with such opinion, Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said last week that more than 80,000 Americans will be given a degree of instruction in 1940 under the augmented civilian pilot training program.

This figure is expected to answer the question which Mr. Hinckley said was in many minds, as to how civil pilot arrangements for American air defense were progressing. For from this pool aerial combat forces will have to be drawn.

Mr. Hinckley bade listeners to his address, which was radiocast upon the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, to remember that the 80,000 prospective pilots represent an expansion of eight times the number set in 1939. In fact, he said this figure signifies a plan that will produce more pilots in the fiscal year, June, 1940, to June, 1941, than have been produced from private sources in the United States since the Wright Brothers invented the airplane.

This is not all of the story Mr Hinckley said. To provide more flight teachers and examiners, a thousand seasoned fliers with experience as instructors now are undergoing training. To mobilize and reclaim every airman in America who can help the nation take wing, "refresher" or "brush-up" courses are being offered to more than 5,000 former pilots who have allowed their certificates to lapse.

By final note of Mr. Hinckley, more than 9,000 holders of private certificates are to be given secondary training on heavier airplanes comparable to military trainers.

This does not take into account the augmented training programs of the military air services which are also being pushed alongside of the civilian development.

"Dawn Patrol" in Ohio

The "Dawn Patrol" is popular with sportsman fliers in Ohio. One of the most successful patrols was recently run off, when 70 small planes fluttered into Akron one bright Sunday morning from all over Ohio and neighboring States.

In the "Dawn Patrol" schemes a certain airport is designated every two weeks as a "host" field, and thither come the "Dawn Patrollers" from other Ohio cities to partake of an aviation breakfast. Flying groups in the neighborhood act as hosts.

A prize is awarded in each patrol for the pilot who arrives first from the most distant point. Two Pittsburgh pilots who flew in together won the Akron award. Entire families, in fact, often fly in together.

The "Dawn Patrol" originated four years ago when Akron people read of flights of the sort being made by English pilots in the way of sport.

Cars With Air Fuel

Aircraft fuel developments one day may benefit the motorist and assure extensive advances in operating efficiency and economy, says the American Petroleum Institute. Experiments go to show, for instance, that with the new fuels it will be possible to make increases in the compression ratios of automobile motors, to achieve improved performance with reasonable costs. Automobile motors are not yet designed or built to utilize the new aircraft fuels, but there are substantial grounds for belief that striking results will be obtained through their consumption in the cars of "an early tomorrow."

John Hancock Workers To Vote on Bargaining

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Labor Board has ordered elections within 30 days to choose collective bargaining representatives for employees in the East St. Louis, Ill., and Hoboken, N. J., offices of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In East St. Louis workers will determine whether they wish to be represented by the American Federation of Industrial and Ordinary Insurance Agents Union No. 21,571 (A. F. of L.). The Hoboken employees will vote on representation by Industrial Insurance Agents Union Local No. 84 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

Compost Heap Is Gardener's Gold Reserve

The good earth is one of the gardener's best friends, and all we can do to maintain, or better still, increase its fertility, means better gardening and more beautiful flowers.

In the countries of the Old World, every bit of waste material is carefully saved. Many areas of soil have been used literally for hundreds of years, and the soil has been nurtured and maintained. Americans have been prodigal with soil as with many other natural resources. It is encouraging to see the awakening interest in soils and soil fertility. One of the practical, inexpensive methods we can all use is the compost heap—the gardener's gold reserve!

What is a compost heap? It is simply a pile of decayed organic material. When the substances which have gone onto the pile have decayed, they become pure humus. Thus, as one piles weeds, plants, grass, leaves onto the pile at the top, at the same time one can dig out rich humus at the bottom. As long as material is put into this bank, money can be withdrawn!

One naturally will choose an inconspicuous location for the compost heap. The writer has his at the rear of the garden, over a stone wall, and surrounded by shrubs. Visitors have frequently walked around the garden and never noticed it at all, yet it is convenient of access. A compost heap ought, if possible, to be within reach of the garden hose, for an occasional wetting greatly hastens the process of decomposition. If a location is not available behind a wall, fence or building, it is an inexpensive matter to build a trellis of matted design and on which one may grow gourds, grapes, or roses.

Two Prevailing Styles

There seem to be two generally used styles of architecture for compost heaps! Some gardeners simply make a conical pile of all their refuse and available materials. Others pile it in more or less of a rectangular or square shape. Whichever type one uses, it is essential to tramp it down firmly once in a while when one has on a pair of old shoes. Then, as has been mentioned, if the weather happens to be dry, give the heap a generous soaking occasionally. The writer tramps his compost about once a fortnight, and if the weather doesn't provide rain, he sees that the pile gets water about once in ten days.

An experienced Old World gardener who received his training on an estate in Scotland said that if one wants to get the maximum amount of superior humus from a compost heap, it is good business to add some chemical fertilizer or a layer of manure occasionally. Several times during the season 10 or 15 pounds of a general fertilizer, 5-8-7, or 4-8-8, may be spread over the surface of the heap. One gardener puts an inch layer of peat moss over the pile three or four times during the summer and fall.

The whole point of having a compost heap as one phase of the gardening activities is to do whatever is practical to insure a supply of decayed organic matter. On the writer's summer farm, the garbage is taken to the compost heap and incorporated in it. Each fall when the leaves and frost-bitten plants are cleaned up, they form a winter cap for the "gold bank."

Three Main Uses

There are three main uses of compost material. First, if one is starting seeds in pots or plant flats, it is the best of material, soft, fine, and moisture holding. It is a good plan to rub it through a fine mesh screen, the same size as is commonly used for the screening of windows.

Second, it is excellent fertilizing material. Use it along rows of seedlings, or around small plants that are just getting started. Frequently one doesn't dare use a commercial fertilizer, but experience seems to indicate that one can use compost material any time. If you have one flower or type of flower that is a favorite, use compost in the soil to produce the most beautiful of blooms.

Third, compost material is an excellent soil builder. If a spot in the garden has light, sandy, porous soil, a few applications of compost material and peat moss will build up the humus content. Perhaps you have "burned out" spots in the lawn. Most of us have! Dig out the area to a depth of five or six inches and fill in with compost humus, tramped well down.

A compost heap is really a gardener's bank. It takes little time or effort. It means one can be thrifty and save all the organic waste products of garden and home grounds to be returned to the soil.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday Feature

Boy Drivers To Strive For $30,000 Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Forty-eight boys of high school age, each from each State in the Union, were "ready to go" at the World's Fair today on an intensive two-day competition from which will emerge a national champion of the Ford Good Drivers League. Prizes awarded to the boys, who already are accounted state champion drivers, will be university scholarships with a value of $30,000.

Skill and maneuver tests were scheduled at the Fair's Court of Peace, with an elaborate set of other tests slated at the Ford Exposition. Day and night driving tests in addition will be staged over specially selected courses surrounding the Fair, where every kind of traffic condition will be encountered.

The winner of the national championship will receive a $5,000 university scholarship from the hands of Edsel Ford, President of the League, at a final dinner Thursday night. The runner-up prize will be a $2,000 scholarship, the next three prizes $500 each, the next eight $250, and the others will receive a scholarship of at least $100.

Welcoming the contestants to New York at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel yesterday, Stanley Howe, Executive Secretary to Mayor La Guardia, stressed the importance of safety education in reducing the number of automobile accidents. In New York City, he said, such education had reduced fatalities among children under 16 from 231 in 1934 to 125 in 1938.

The Ford Good Drivers League, with headquarters at Dearborn, Mich., seeks to promote highway safety by teaching "teen-age" boys to drive expertly. Founded last March, it has 60,000 boy members.

The 48 boys, each accompanied by a sponsor and many of them by their families, were looking forward to a round of activities at the conclusion of the tests. Thursday morning will be devoted to a trip through the maintenance plant and operation base of American Airlines at La Guardia Airport. Friday will be devoted to a motorbus tour of the city, with sports luncheon at noon on the Biltmore Hotel roof. In the afternoon the champions will watch the Yankee-Washington baseball game.

The State contests, held during the past several months, were based on the boys' showing in a series of three tests, including a 2-mile road driving scored by a competent observer and a letter of 300 words on the subject, "What I personally can do to reduce automobile accidents."

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The Home Forum

My Gardens Are Foregrounds

GARDENS, COMMONLY ENOUGH, are cultivated with intent to produce a pleasing show of flowers, in conformity with the season's progress. As if designed on the theory of art for art's sake, they present their own excuse; they are self-explanatory. They do, perchance, trim the house front, trace the course of the driveway, or hide the yard where a washing hangs; and they may therefore fulfill a kind of functional purpose. But, as a rule, they obviously stand there to give splendor, diffuse color, and shed scent; their value as decoration, outline, or screen being a more or less subordinate consideration. Ordinarily, the proprietor of the beds, rows, and banks, does not care whether they serve any use or not, so long as they duly provide the blossoming that is expected of them.

Of such sort as this was my intention when I cut a succession of long and narrow rectangles and other figures out of my lawn, following the sweep of the natural terrace on which my house sits. My purpose, as I fancied, was to practice, in an amateur way, the genteel art of horticulture, and to indulge myself at odd, dressed-up moments in botanic meditation. But I found gardening anything but genteel. The spade and the wheelbarrow took that notion out of me; and as for the dressed-up part of the question, I never went near my workings in good clothes that I did not at once discompose myself by pulling weeds or starting to tote about the watering can. Regarding the flowers—of all the slow things coming and of all the ephemeral things staying, I never knew their equal; and to consider the show aspect, the blooms were always at their best when only the family was around the place, and in backward bud or else past their glory when company looked in.

* * *

Things went after this fashion for a number of summers, when I made a discovery. As I think must often happen, I half surmised the discovery long before I really and truly apprehended it. For visitors had a way of praising my flower beds that I could not help accepting as genuine. Even a woman well versed in the subject of nature, the possessor herself of a most successful and even gorgeous suburban garden, was impressed by my inexpert effort in the yard of the old farmhouse and homestead which I call mine. It was in her comment that I made my discovery; for the moment after she expressed admiration for some brave but rather puny patch of effulgence, she began to talk about a stretch of forest that closes the horizon immediately beyond my terrace. Furthermore, she commented something on another part of the terrace rim that was struggling into flower, and then proceeded to exclaim over a wooded ridge that stands a couple of miles away.

Therefore I saw what my garden's purpose was—namely, not to give direct, but remote, pleasure to the eye. Iris, poppy, pink, zinnia, cosmos, or aster, according to month and week, arise to bud and blossom there not for the sake of being gazed upon, but for the design of leading the eye to more important sights in the distance.

* * *

If I was gratified by the observation of the owner of a luxuriantly flowing hillslope in out-of-town Boston, what was my delight to have another visitor, this time the president of the Garden Club in a Hudson Valley city, remark in all seriousness and sincerity upon the beauty of my plantings! I thought, of course, my candytuft, snapdragon, and petunias would be mere rural commonplace to her. I hesitated in expressing my thanks for her pleasant words and waited for what she might say next—possibly something in the way of criticism or advice. But no; the thing she did was to raise her eyes from regarding my lowly corollas nodding in the breeze and look out upon my lofty pine tops a-swing on the forest edge a few hundred yards away, and yield herself to admiration of their color, shape, and motion. Nor was she long in taking, like the former visitor, a glance westward, where the ridge runs a two-mile crossline to a three-mile valley stretch, to figure a sort of letter T. Beech trees line the road that traverses the ridge, though you would not know it from such a distance. You note particularly in the intervening area a series of fluvial terraces, sinking, level by level, to the river bed, and filled to the brim with sunlight, opalescent mist, or whatever it is that glows in descending layers of meadowland.

* * *

Now, to look at things from my own viewpoint, the same outcome ensues. Take, for example, the Canada lily which I casually dug from the river's flood plain four summers ago. It breaks the earth, I believe, biennially. Well, it has reached double its wild height under my cultivation—a lone stalk with a yellow cluster spreading and dangling at the top. Why I did not gather a quantity of roots to transplant, while I was about it, I cannot say; but at any rate, there on the eastern terrace line it raises its timid tower and I look through its belfry to see what? Another single object, though by no means a solitary one, the crown of a Norway pine that lifts itself above white pines and hardwoods, an arrow flight or two away in the timber lot. For consideration of an opposite sort, my western flower bed put on rash behavior this year in midsummer, furnishing a splendid parade of cup-and-saucer flowers, some pink, others purple; a surprise both to me and to my neighbor who grows seedlings for me in a frame every spring. I was some time trying to understand why such a triumphant success caused me a kind of displeasure; but at last I realized what was the matter. The display called too much attention to itself. People stood and stared and went no further. They were not beguiled at all by the ancient orchard or by the grown-over pasture down upon the next levels. I got no valuable praise for that exhibition, either. I chiefly heard how somebody's grandmother did a similar thing many years ago, even surpassing my accomplishment.

* * *

To make a confession, I have had very poor results from conscientious labor and extravagant fertilizing of peonies. The President of the Garden Club, in all sympathy, helped me with her own hands do some transferring to positions on the terrace where sunshine pours more plentifully and where soil could be conveniently prepared anew and according to something like professional rule. She said that I might have to wait a second year for results, but that eventually I would surely get them in profusion. The peony plants are placed, I fairly regret to think, exactly in line with the ridge view and with the orchard view. Am I, then, to look forward to a week's distraction every June from the charm of my luminous valley and my gnarled old apple branches, whence flashes down the bluebird, just for the sake of seeing some white and rose splendor that I can view by the mile from the window of almost any interurban bus?

W. P. T.

Milne Couldn't Escape From Children

IT IS EASIER in England to make a reputation than to lose one. I wrote four "children's books," containing altogether, I suppose, 70,000 words—the number of words in the average-length novel. Having said good-by to all that in 70,000 words, knowing that as far as I was concerned the mode was outmoded, I gave up writing children's books. I wanted to escape from them as I had once wanted to escape from *Punch*; as I have always wanted to escape. In vain. England expects the writer, like the cobbler, to stick to his last. As Arnold Bennett pointed out: if you begin painting policemen you must go on painting policemen, for then the public knows the answer—Policemen. If you stop painting policemen in order to paint windmills, criticism remains so overpoweringly policemen-conscious that even a windmill is seen as something with arms out, obviously directing the traffic. These last ten years in which I have been writing plays, novels, and invocations against war are littered with affiliation orders on behalf of all the "juveniles" born so lovingly and with such complete absence of labor into the book-world. If I didn't put my name to them, "that," as the King of Hearts said, "only makes the matter worse." It proves that my spiritual home is still the nursery, that I am still thinking of policemen. As a discerning critic pointed out: the hero of my latest play, God help it, was "just Christopher Robin grown up." So that even when I stop writing about children, I still insist on writing about people who were children once. What an obsession with me children are become! — From "Autobiography," by A. A. MILNE. (New York: Dutton.)

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Song

Twilight and starlight slip over the hill,
Hiding in darkness the trail of the fox,
Stilling the song of the hermit thrush,
While earth's rich fragrance of leaf-mold
And pine mingle with mist in the air,
As the moon comes stepping softly, softly,
A crown of silver in her cloud-dark hair.

HILDA CONKLING

The Swallows Have Returned

I HAVE little bird lore; I do not carry on my country promenades, as does one of my friends, a pair of field glasses to observe and examine the songsters in the bushes. Yet I can appreciate the marking, the colouring, the variety of size and shape as well as he, and if I cannot give a name to every bird-note, as he can, I am capable of differentiating between the notes of many kinds of birds, and of listening to their melody as delightedly as if I knew which tune is sung by the Beethovens and which by the Mozarts of the bird tribe. . . . But, above all, do I love to hear the shrill call of the swallow, which those who have written down the notes of birds in score might find unmusical; for that call is the call of summer.

Every year as the warmer days arrive, I hear that call in my courtyard. I cannot tell which member of the great family Hirundinidae visits me, for the family, I believe, includes nearly a hundred species. It does not in the least matter. My swallows are birds of shining steel-blue upper plumage and dusky white lower plumage; they have forked tails and a long stretch of wings and they sweep around my courtyard in rising and falling circular flight, broken by zigzags and turns that the eye cannot follow, until suddenly they enter swift and straight by the open stable door.

They are my swallows, and they would belong to me neither more nor less were I acquainted with their precise nomenclature. They have come to me for years, and they are confident that their ancient nest will be found undisturbed. One year they returned before we expected them, and the stable door had not yet been opened. We were sitting at work in our little room downstairs, and did not at first notice their clamorous call. They wheeled round and round the courtyard, astonished that the door should be closed against them, and they called louder and louder.

Nothing will persuade me that my swallows are not intelligent. For, finding entrance denied them, and finding that we took no notice of their call, they resolved on drastic action. They swept around the courtyard again, and then darted, swift and straight, through the window of the room wherein we were sitting. Their wings fanned our heads and they called in our ears.

"The swallows, the swallows have returned!" we exclaimed together; and the birds, having attracted our attention, wheeled round once more, and once more flew over our heads. We went out to open the stable door, and the swallows wheeled as we fastened it back. Then they flew swift and straight and well content to their old nest.—From "Between the River and the Hills," by SISLEY HUDDLESTON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE STAMATY FAMILY": *A Drawing by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres*

IN PORTRAITS, Ingres is at his best. His characterizations are deft and elegant; in this he carried on the work of his master David. He is one of the greatest draftsmen of all time, with sensitive and unhesitating line suggesting solidity, roundness, and depth.

Here he groups a French family intimately. There is no minute rendering of detail to detract the eye. Each figure is a complete and subtle portrait in itself, yet the artist defines them as a family, and not merely as individuals, with the rhythm of his line and unity of feeling.

That Fair Land of France

THERE IS SO much that is beautiful to be found in France that it is difficult to know whether the towns or the countryside deserve greater praise: the one varies as much as the other. The cool grey cities of the North are as unlike the white-painted, tree-shaded towns of the South as are the landscapes in which each are set. To travellers from northern countries, the southern towns have a special charm; while such places as Beauvais or Caen have distinct affinities with York or Salisbury, the towns of the Midi provide the stimulus of something entirely divorced from life in the North. Everyone must feel the excitement of these sunbaked cities, in which narrow streets, often so blocked by the great trunks of century-old plane-trees that two cars can barely pass, open into shaded squares, with splashing fountains and many cafés in which the tables are set under striped awnings or beneath canopies of pleached trees. The inhabitants have a natural gift for adding to the picturesqueness of the scene; the open-air markets, for example, turn the streets or squares in which they are held into a blaze of colour. Fruit and vegetables are piled high in shining heaps, and barrows are laden with every sort of flower, from the wild to the exotic. . . . With all this beauty goes a babel of bargaining and backchat which is stupefying to those who are not inured to it, and it may be something of a relief to pass out of the town again into the quiet of the countryside.

The French are not particularly sensitive to noise; indeed, on the whole, they would seem to prefer it to quiet, since to them it has a certain stimulating quality. A restaurant, for example, cannot be full enough or hot enough to please its patrons, since noise and heat typify success. . . .

Even the hardened town-lover is almost bound to find something in the rich diversity of landscape to please him, whether it is the mountainous scenery of the French Alps or the wooded valleys of the great rivers which flow through the northern half of the country, the intimate beauty of the Dordogne or perhaps the olive- and pine-clad hills of Provence, where blue sky and sea, red earth and green or silvery trees form so lovely a union. . . .

Almost all the main roads are planted with avenues of trees—elm, acacia, chestnut, and lime alternating with the more usual plane. The latter is the loveliest and, at the same time, the most practical; the pale, smooth trunks gracefully frame, without obscuring, the passing scenery, while the thick viridian foliage shades the road from the hot summer sunshine. In Normandy and in some parts of Burgundy fruit-trees take the place of forest trees and give colour and beauty, if little shade, to the highway.—RALPH DUTTON and LORD HOLDEN, in "The Land of France." (London: Batsford. New York: Scribner.)

Half Way to There

The path worn smooth by many feet
That passed like mine and pressed grass down,
Must lead to something beyond trees
I said, and prove its route complete:
Its way leads outward far from town
And inward toward earth's mysteries.
But I was more concerned with what
The next step was, not where it went,
And what face would the next step bring;
I was both seeker and the sought,
Knowing the meeting imminent.
The path that "leads from" must
"lead to,"
Uncounted feet had signed this place
To tread a way from "me" to "you":
I wanted sound of steps to bring
Me less of trees and more of face.

JOHN RITCHEY

Who Will Be Exalted?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CERTAINLY THE yearning today of those peoples in the world who are not actually active in the environs of the battle fronts is to be of practical help—mentally, morally, physically, and financially—and that immediately. Practical as we know the physical and financial help to be, and prompt as we may be to take such steps as are possible in those directions, we are constantly reminded that it still remains necessary for us to see that, above all else, exists the practicality of spiritually mental support. Thus in our daily pursuance of right and helpful ideas may we not give fresh attention to the verse found in the forty-sixth Psalm beginning, "Be still, and know that I am God"? Most of us have long been familiar with this much of the Bible verse, but how often do we remember the words that follow: "I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth"?

Today material existence fairly shrieks its blasphemies to the effect that God has forsaken some of His children, while prospering others; that men are the unhappy victims of war; that human personality and power are exalted; that deification of mortal man has been justified "in the earth": that superiority of numbers and mechanized force is stronger than a stand for divine Principle, Truth, for the right of God-government, expressed in harmonious self-government.

Surely now is our priceless opportunity to be of practical help by remembering Truth's righteous rebuke to error, "Be still, and know that I am God"—good, All-power, unswerving Principle, invincible Truth, deathless and harmonious Life, joyous and peaceful Soul, tender, compassionate, and courageous Love, comprehending and all-wise Mind, intelligent and substantial Spirit. We can realize with firmness and conviction the eternal truth of those precious words, "I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth." Thus God, Truth, Mind, not ignorant mortal man, shall "be exalted among the heathen;" thus unswerving Principle, Love, not human personality or power, shall "be exalted in the earth."

Chicanery, greed, lust for power and for deification, territorial aggrandizement, cruelty, dishonesty, oppression stand no chance whatsoever against the flaming two-edged sword of Truth. Here again is where spiritual understanding helps, for with it one wields the sword with the triumphant foreknowledge of victory! Real victory never has been and never will be subsequent to personal mesmerism, personal domination, human invention, or mass force. Victory belongs ever to God. In the words of an old hymn, "The Lord God victorious upon His foes hath trod"—those very foes of aggression, lust for power, deification of person and material power. Truth can never know defeat; to it ever belongs victory! Love, perfect divine Love can never know defeat. To it belongs victory! Mind—inscrutable wisdom, infinite intelligence—has never surrendered to evil's blasphemies against God and His reflection, man. To Mind belongs victory! Then to man in God's image and likeness, the perfect witness to divine self-government, belongs victory!

God, and God alone, is "exalted in the earth." His "gentle presence" is imparting to His loved ones His own "peace and joy and power" (Poems by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 4), even while that very presence annihilates the so-called forces of evil that would use men for its nefarious purposes, and would dismay, confuse, and dishearten those brave ones who take their stand for God-government.

So need we be sad lookers-on? Need we be dismayed by the clamor, the turmoil, the brazen cries of error? No indeed! As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 97), "The higher Truth lifts her voice, the louder will error scream, until its inarticulate sound is forever silenced in oblivion."

We shall "fight the good fight" with all our might, for Christ is our strength and Christ is our right, as a well-known hymn says; and as we mightily wield the powerful weapon of Truth, the outcome is a foregone conclusion, for truly God shall "be exalted in the earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Qui sera exalté?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A COUP SÛR, les peuples qui ne sont pas engagés dans la lutte actuelle désirent se rendre utiles par des secours immédiats et pratiques dans les divers domaines mental, moral, physique ou pécuniaire. Nous savons que l'aide physique ou financière est utile, que dans ce domaine il convient de prendre au plus vite les mesures possibles, et sans doute avons-nous part à l'œuvre commune; mais n'oublions pas qu'il faut reconnaître avant tout la nécessité, la valeur du soutien spirituellement mental. Dans notre recherche quotidienne des idées justes et salutaires, ne pourrions-nous pas méditer à nouveau un verset du psaume quarante-six (version anglaise), où nous lisons ceci: "Sois tranquille, et sache que je suis Dieu." La plupart d'entre nous connaissent depuis longtemps cette première partie du verset; mais pensons-nous assez souvent aux paroles qui viennent ensuite: "Je serai exalté parmi les nations, je serai exalté sur la terre"?

Aujourd'hui, l'existence matérielle profère ouvertement ses blasphèmes; elle crie que Dieu abandonne certains de Ses enfants et favorise les autres; que les hommes sont les malheureuses victimes de la guerre; que la personnalité et la puissance humaine sont exaltées; que la déification de l'homme mortel est confirmée "sur la terre"; que la supériorité du nombre et de la mécanisation l'emporte sur la fidélité au divin Principe, à la Vérité; que devant cette force, les humains ne peuvent maintenir leur droit de se gouverner eux-mêmes dans l'harmonie, conformément à la loi de Dieu.

Nous avons certes à l'heure actuelle une merveilleuse occasion d'aider nos semblables en nous rappelant la juste censure que la Vérité adresse à l'erreur: "Sois tranquille, et sache que suis Dieu" — le bien, la Toute-puissance, le Principe immuable, l'invincible Vérité, la Vie harmonieuse, immortelle, l'Ame joyeuse et paisible, l'Amour compatissant, tendre et courageux, l'Entendement plein de sagesse et de compréhension, l'Esprit intelligent et substantiel. Nous pouvons réaliser avec une ferme conviction l'éternelle vérité de ces précieuses paroles: "Je serai exalté parmi les nations, je serai exalté sur la terre." C'est donc Dieu, l'Entendement, la Vérité, et non pas l'homme mortel ignorant, qui sera exalté "parmi les nations;" c'est l'immuable Principe, l'Amour, non la personnalité ou le pouvoir humain, qui sera exalté "sur la terre."

Les intrigues, la convoitise, la soif du pouvoir, de la déification, des conquêtes, la cruauté, la mauvaise foi, l'oppression fléchissent devant le glaive de la Vérité, cette flamboyante épée à deux tranchants. Ici encore la compréhension spirituelle est une grande aide, car elle nous permet de manier l'épée avec la triomphante certitude de la victoire. Jamais le mesmérisme ou la domination personnels, les inventions humaines, la force purement numérique n'ont produit ou ne pourront donner une victoire réelle. La victoire appartient toujours à Dieu. Comme le dit un vieil hymne: "Le Seigneur Éternel a vaincu l'ennemi, Il foule aux pieds Ses adversaires" — l'agression, la soif du pouvoir, la déification des personnes ou de la force matérielle, qui sont les adversaires du bien. La Vérité ne subit jamais de défaite, elle est toujours victorieuse. L'Amour, le divin Amour parfait, ne peut être vaincu: la victoire est à lui! L'Entendement — la sagesse inscrutable, l'intelligence infinie — n'a jamais baissé pavillon devant les blasphèmes du mal s'attaquant à Dieu et à Sa réflexion, l'homme. La victoire est à l'Entendement! Elle appartient donc aussi à l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu, selon Sa ressemblance, témoin parfait d'une indépendance conforme au plan divin.

Dieu, et Dieu seul, est exalté "sur la terre." Sa "douce présence" (*Poems*, par Mary Baker Eddy, p. 4) donne à Ses bien-aimés "la paix, la joie, le pouvoir" dont la source est divine; cette présence même réduit à néant les prétendues forces du mal, lequel voudrait se servir des hommes pour accomplir ses sinistres desseins et décourager, consterner, bouleverser ceux qui se déclarent avec courage pour le gouvernement de Dieu.

En sommes-nous réduits à n'être que de tristes spectateurs? La tourmente, les hurlements de l'erreur et ses effronteries doivent-ils nous abattre? Non certes! Ainsi que le déclare, à la page 97 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne: "Plus la Vérité élève la voix, plus l'erreur criera fort, jusqu'à ce que le son inarticulé de sa voix se perde à jamais dans l'oubli."

Nous livrerons "le bon combat" de toutes nos forces, car comme le dit un cantique anglais, Christ est notre force, notre droit; si nous manions avec courage le puissant glaive de la Vérité, l'issue n'est pas douteuse, car Dieu sera vraiment exalté "sur la terre."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

August

The month of August, round and warm,
A melon ripened by the charm
Of sun upon the summer's flower,
Grows into harvest hour by hour.

Upon the vine the stem is dry,
The leaves begin to curl, the sky
Puts forth a red-rimmed sun at dawn
To warn that summer soon is gone.

In season of bright garnered grain
Sun-heavy August swells again,
A warm round melon, taut with seed
Against another year of need.

KEITH THOMAS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1940

Army Life Changed To Old Timer

But lessons of New York 'games' point advantages of modernized setups, new ways.

By A Military Observer

The "war" of the First Army in northern New York state is over, but individual unit battles still rage in armories and drill halls everywhere. The lessons of actual combat form the raw material for new plans, organizations and regulations to apply until the next "big push" brings added revision.

To the old soldier the Army isn't what it used to be. Squads right and squads left have gone by the board. Right shoulder arms is practically extinct. Guard mount and guard duty have become utilitarian; and the tasks connected with sentinel duty are greatly simplified. No greater personnel walks post at night than is absolutely essential to proper protection of the garrison. In essence it means that much of the old pomp and circumstance has been weeded out to produce an army essentially concerned with tactics.

The "Old Soldier" Disappointed

The old soldier didn't like to see so many wooden guns in evidence. The army is pitifully small as it is, and if it can't have the weapons it needs, what good is it, he'd like to know. He didn't like the idea either of parading ancient vintage trucks around the field, labeled "tank." He'd heard about the new Garand automatic rifle and hoped to see it everywhere. Instead, there was only one Infantry regiment completely equipped, and something less than 60 per cent of the personnel had fired them yet in target practice.

He found out field artillery gun batteries no longer have machine gun protection on the flanks of their position, but are issued old automatic rifles instead. Few of the men carrying them have ever fired a rifle much less the automatic.

He found most of the privates were recruits with only six months' service or less.

And when the two-sided war began, he couldn't agree with umpires who ruled that the Blue Army should be allowed to finish breakfast before the Black invaders were allowed to advance.

The invaders numbered only around 20,000, too, and why expect them to accomplish much against three corps containing 60,000 troops?

Streamlining Worthwhile

Answers satisfying even the old soldier are found in the plans of the higher commands. The officers who ran the First Army maneuvers could point out that everything was accomplished by the exercises that was hoped for. Some 82,000 men together with weapons and field equipment were concentrated in the maneuver area from home stations at some distance in less than three days. The high command did much better in keeping the lower ranks informed of the situation's progress than ever before.

New streamlined divisions containing artillery and infantry in "combat teams" proved the efficiency of such organizations over the old individual arm setup. Actual combat showed the erroneous conception of catch phrases coming from the European war which picture actual battle as consisting primarily of motoring instead of fighting. It showed that there still is considerable "krieging" as well as lots of "blitzing."

The basic preparedness weaknesses were evident from the start —lack of weapons and equipment, and lack of manpower organized and trained for modern combat.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight, with lowest temperature tonight near 54 degrees; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in afternoon or night; gentle to moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by rain in the afternoon or at night.

Connecticut: Cloudy followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday, continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over north portion and moderate northeast winds tonight increasing on Wednesday over south portion; weather fair over north and cloudy over south portion tonight and Wednesday, followed by rain over extreme south portion late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	69	New Orleans	77	89
Chicago	66	77	New York	59	61
Denver	60	78	Norfolk	73	83
Kansas City	69	89	Philadelphia	60	60
Los Angeles	57	81	St. Louis	72	93
Miami	77	87	San Francisco	57	69
Minneapolis	59	60	Washington	62	74

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Aug. 27.
B—Maximum, Aug. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:55 p. m., E. D. T.; height, 9 feet.
Wednesday, 7:30 a. m., E. D. T.; height, 8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:57 p. m.

Each Wants to Be Governor

By a Staff Photographer

Leverett Saltonstall
Governor of Massachusetts, who seeks renomination by Republican Party

Paul A. Dever
Attorney General, who is candidate for Democratic Gubernatorial nomination

© Harris & Ewing

Francis E. Kelly
Former Lieutenant Governor, who seeks to become Democratic Gubernatorial nominee

Governor's Race Levels Tradition

This is the second of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries Tuesday, Sept. 17. The next will describe candidates for Lieutenant Governor.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' 1940 gubernatorial campaign presents an almost traditional Bay State political melee between a "blue-blood" Republican descendant of Massachusetts Colonial leaders and a vote-getting members of the so-called "newer races."

On one side stands Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, descendant of a Colonial founder and a Colonial Governor; on the other are Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, both products of the rough-and-tumble of Greater Boston politics and both seeking the Democratic nomination for Beacon Hill's most desired elective office.

Whether Mr. Dever or Mr. Kelly finally gains the Democratic nomination at the Sept. 17 primary, Governor Saltonstall will face a formidable foe. Mr. Dever has gained a reputation as one of the strongest vote-getters in Democratic history. Mr. Kelly is the only man to defeat Governor Saltonstall for public office, which he did in 1936 when he was elected Lieutenant Governor to the surprise of practically all political observers.

In the forthcoming November election contest, the Governor has one advantage. He faces no primary battle within his own party. Therefore he will incur no party animosities difficult to eliminate during the final weeks of the campaign.

The Dever-Kelly battle in the Democratic primary may leave several scars injurious to the ultimate nominee, although, unlike the Republicans, the Democratic party chieftains often forgive and forget quickly verbal injuries incurred in the primary campaign.

Goveror Saltonstall, first Republican Chief Executive in eight years, will base his re-election bid upon the claim that Massachusetts' State government during the past two years has been restored to a business-like basis and that "the need for a business-like State government is many times greater now than it was even two years ago."

Honesty Still Necessity

The Chief Executive adds, "I have the strong feeling that local and State services must be continued and most be performed efficiently and honestly at the lowest possible cost. The confidence and feeling of security of each and everyone of us depends for a great part upon the confidence we have in our local and State Government."

From the other side of the political fence, Attorney General Dever promises that as Governor he will place emphasis on the "human side of government" which he charges the Saltonstall administration has neglected.

"The Republicans have debunked the youth and deceived the aged. They have conducted a 'do-nothing administration' and one fraught with fiscal fallacies," Mr. Dever contends. He promises real aid to youth and more adequate assistance for the aged.

But to Mr. Kelly goes the political laurels for promise-making. His platform contains planks ranging from increased old-age benefits and lower electric light rates to frequent referenda on the question of legalized betting on horse and dog racing, and progressive labor legislation.

Started As Alderman

Governor Saltonstall's present term as Chief Executive constitutes the peak of his 20-year political career which started in 1920 when he was elected to the Newton Board of Aldermen. Shortly afterward he became assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County under his uncle, Endicott P. Saltonstall. In 1923 he started his long service in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, which ended in 1936 when he unsuccessfully sought election as Lieutenant Governor. During his last eight years in the House Governor Saltonstall was Speaker of the House, the lower branch's most important post.

Mr. Dever's political career dates from 1926 when he unsuccessfully sought election to the Massachusetts Senate. Two years later, however, he succeeded. The young Attorney General, one of the youngest ever to hold the Chief Law Officer post, continued in the Senate through 1934. In that year he was elected Attorney General after a whirlwind campaign.

Whereas the political careers of Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Dever have been fairly smooth that of the boisterous Mr. Kelly has been turbulent from the start.

First elected to the Boston City Council in 1929, he immediately locked political horns with the then Mayor James M. Curley who became so angered that he backed a candidate to defeat him. The strategy failed and Mr. Kelly continued in the Council until 1933.

In 1932 and 1934 he unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governo. His third attempt in 1936 was successful. At that time he bucked the regular machine, opposed Philip J. Philbin, the convention-endorsed candidate, defeated him and went on to stage a surprise victory over Leverett Saltonstall.

During the past two years Governor Saltonstall has placed the greatest emphasis on economy and efficiency. His supporters consider he has made outstanding accomplishments in those directions.

Expenses Cut Sharply

Under him the accounting and budget procedure is being modernized. These activities have enabled the administration to cut expenses sharply to turn a 1939 fiscal deficit, caused by sharp revenue drops, into an expected $1,000,000 surplus at the end of this year.

Much has been left undone regarding economy and efficiency, but it is contended that considerable progress can be made in another two-year Saltonstall administration.

As Attorney General, Mr. Dever has marked up several accomplishments, including a drive against illegal activities by collecting agencies, a campaign against fraudulent stock operations, the forcing of trustees of public funds to employ those funds for purposes they were originally intended.

His smashing of two plans of the then Governor James M. Curley for extravagant expenditures won him considerable praise. Unlike Governor Saltonstall he had a 100 per cent labor record in the Legislature, a fact which may help him this year because the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is pledged to work for the defeat of Governor Saltonstall.

Mr. Kelly's career, to date, has been climaxed by his turbulent term as Lieutenant Governor. Whereas usually the Lieutenant Governor takes a rear political seat, Mr. Kelly was constantly battling with Gov. Charles F. Hurley, filing measures in the Legislature affecting utilities and maintaining an uproar on Beacon Hill. He went out of office in the 1938 Republican sweep of all state offices except that of Attorney General.

Harvard Has Trotsky Letters

In two commonplace packing cases, each the size of an office desk, Harvard University Library is safeguarding a collection of letters, manuscripts and "international archives" of the late Leon Trotsky, contracted for last May and delivered in Cambridge Aug. 1, barely two weeks before the co-worker of Lenin was assassinated in Mexico City.

University officials today disclaimed any belief that Trotsky's assassination was in any measure a reprisal for the sale of the documents, one group of which numbers more than 15,000 items.

Keyes D. Metcalf, Librarian, now out of the city authorized corroboration of a report that the Trotsky papers had been received and said that they had been purchased after negotiations which lasted over a period of some 15 months. These archives, Mr. Metcalf said, had been in the Russian revolutionist's possession in Mexico.

The price of the collection was not disclosed. It was purchased with a gift from an anonymous donor, university officials said.

Negotiations were carried on, according to officials, with Trotsky and "an efficient French secretary"—not with the Sylvia Ageloff of Brooklyn, member of Trotsky's staff, who is now being detained with Jacques Mornard van den Dreschd, who struck down the Russian exile.

The librarian listed the collection in the following classifications:

The manuscripts of Trotsky's writings, speeches, declarations, etc., and carbons of his correspondence for a considerable term of years.

Twenty-four dossiers called "the Russian collection," including correspondence from Russian leaders; political documents of various sorts in large numbers; postcards, telegrams, etc., received by Trotsky from Russia during his exile.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Pat Morrison. 2, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Earthbound." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Fenway—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns, and Una Merkel. 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"They Drive By Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas.

Radio—Page 10

10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO Boston—
"Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:55, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Private Affairs," with Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

State—
"He Stayed for Bretakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please." "The Archives of the Nation." "Modern New Orleans." "Donald Duck as a Billposter." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"They Drive by Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m. 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Ladies Must Live," with Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Information Please" with Elmer Davis; Colored Sportsmen; Fitzpatrick tour; Cinderella Tree of Life; Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Murder in the Night," with Jack La Rue. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
"The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones and Mary Martin. Also "Rebecca," with Joan Fontaine, Judith Anderson and Laurence Olivier. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Saps At Sea," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "All This, and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15.

University—
"Untamed," with Ray Milland. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Turnabout," with John Howard. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." Also Madeleine Carroll in "Honeymoon in Bali."

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Old Ivories by Mrs. Sayward.

Boston Gets Food Stamps Late in Fall

Plans are now under way and Mayor says scheme will be operating before Winter sets in.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared today he had received assurance from Federal authorities in Washington that the food stamp plan for distributing surplus foods to welfare families in Boston would be in operation "before winter sets in."

The plan, set up to give welfare recipients $1 forth of free food for each $2 purchase they make at the local grocer's, is expected to benefit at least 15,000 now on direct relief rolls, and bring millions of dollars in new business to Boston merchants.

Mayor Tobin said that the number participating in the food stamp plan in Boston has not yet been decided. In other cities, however, it has been noted that the plan generally includes those on direct relief, and has widened its scope from these until it has included in one or two sections a number of low income families.

Eliminates Food Depots

Operation of the plan in nearly every other city where it has been installed—numbering about 100—has been through regular welfare branch offices, thereby eliminating the surplus food distributing depots of the Surplus Marketing Administration. Only Federal agency to take part in the plan in other Massachusetts cities is the auditing and disbursement offices of the SMA in Boston which clear the stamps as they come in from grocers or banks.

The stamps are blue and orange, blue for the free foods and orange for the purchases. A list of surplus foods is published periodically by the Federal Government and it is these items that may be purchased by the blue stamps. For the orange stamps there is a brief tabu list headed by liquor.

Cities throughout the country where the plan has been in operation report an almost immediate reaction in favor of business, farmer and welfare recipient. Thousands of dollars a month have been drawn in by the increased purchasing power of the welfare recipient in Providence, R. I.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Birmingham, Ala.; where the plan has operated for months.

Preparing the Way

Mayor Tobin conferred today with Kris P. Bemis, Regional Director of the food stamp plan in Philadelphia, and Boston welfare officials. He announced that a revolving fund of $175,000 would be set up to purchase stamps for the plan.

Another meeting will be held next Tuesday to determine ways and means of operating and gnancing the plan for Boston.

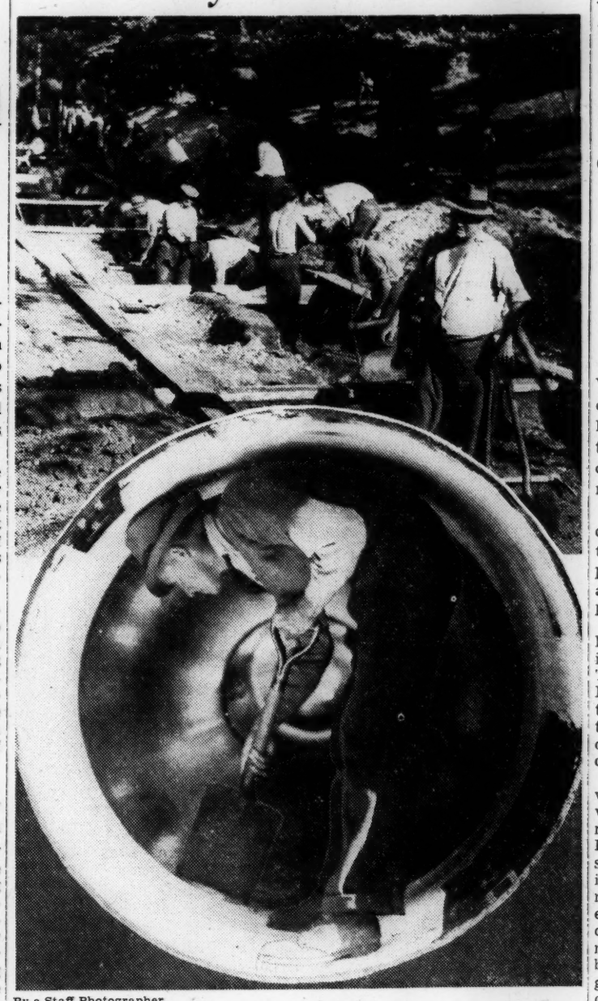
Federal officials, previously discussing the plan with Boston merchants, indicated that it would be installed here on a metropolitan basis, rather than in separate bureaus in various municipalities that make up the district. Although there is no barrier to any of the cities or towns in metropolitan Boston trying out the plan alone, Federal authorities said in all probability it would be installed in Boston and then spread to neighboring communities. This would be done to avoid confusion that might arise from close, overlapping trade areas and community boundaries.

In Boston, sharpest immediate effect would probably be the closing of 13 Federal food distributing depots where welfare recipients have been accustomed to get free food amounting to an estimated cost of more than $100,000 a month. Instead, they would pick up their stamps at the welfare office and proceed to the grocer's who would thus have returned to normal trade channels a large part of business he's lost.

Hitting High

EASTON, Md. (*AP*)—A caddy climbed into a large cedar tree to retrieve a golf ball lodged in the top branches and found a bird's nest—with three other golf balls in it.

To Carry Water to Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Activity Along The Arborway

Top: A crew of Work Projects Administration workers excavates the seven-foot trench along the Arborway for the Metropolitan District Commission's new 48-inch water main.

Below: Size of the asphalt coated steel pipe is shown as a WPA workman stands inside the big tube.

Voters Rush To Register

Registration of voters in Greater Boston today passed the 300,000 mark, when nearly 800 had registered by noon, City Hall officials stated. The City Hall annex was crowded to the doors, so that corridors were a mass of people struggling to get their names on the voting lists.

With City Hall headquarters open until 10 at night and branch offices in each of the 22 wards, election officials predicted that they would register at least another 10,000 between now and the close of registration tomorrow night at 10 o'clock.

A. F. L. Plans Overruling Of Stores Pact

Overruling of a labor contract by the National Labor Relations Board, announced yesterday in the First National stores case, was countered today by John J. Murphy of the American Federation of Labor with the declaration he would advise an appeal.

The Labor Board set aside for the time being a contract the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union of the A. F. of L. had signed with the chain store company this past spring, and ordered an election giving a new independent union the opportunity to contest for control. Previously the A. F. of L. group had held a contract going back a year.

The Labor Board took this action on the ground that the independent union had asked the company for recognition on May 15 of this year, claiming a majority of the employees, but that nevertheless the company had signed up with the Amalgamated on June 19 without determining the status of the Amalgamated among the employees.

Mr. Murphy, who is the New England representative of the A. F. of L., objected that the retail stores were not engaged in interstate commerce and so did not come under the jurisdiction of the Federal law.

This latest clash between the A. F. of L. and the Labor Board brought out comment from labor sources that there had been a marked trend toward unionization in grocery chain stores hereabouts during the past two years. Upwards of a thousand First National stores in Massachusetts have been organized, according to union claims.

"The contract signed in June between the First National and the Amalgamated covering the company's stores in Rhode Island was preceded by an earlier contract that had run a year," said Attorney A. Frank Reel, who represented the A. F. of L. union in the Labor Board hearing on the case. "The new contract called for a closed shop.

"The company has co-operated with us in Rhode Island and we have had good contractual relations with it in the area in and beyond Greater Boston for the past three years. In this district there must be 1,000 or more First National stores under closed shop contracts."

Pipe Laying Near for New Water Main

With excavating crews well ahead of schedule, workmen are beginning this week to lay lengths of huge steel pipe in the Metropolitan District Commission's big ditch along the Arborway, where the largest local water main project in more than five years is underway.

Digging of the great trench, which has evoked the curiosity of thousands of motorists driving along the Arborway, is part of a project to double the capacity of one of the main arteries of the Metropolitan Water Supply system by duplicating the present main. When completed next summer, the new 48-inch aqueduct will carry 45,000,000 to 60,000,000 gallons of water a day, and will help to supply the needs of West Roxbury, Milton Lower Mills, Milton and Quincy.

The first carloads of pipe, which comes in 34-foot lengths, were on the ground today. Excavating, being accomplished by a crew of approximately 300 Work Projects Administration men, was either completed or underway on nearly half of the 10,500-foot project. The contractor, Edward M. Matz of Boston, is expected to move a big crane to the site near Jamaica Pond to begin hoisting the pipe lengths into place in a few days.

The project extends from Pond Street, near Jamaica Pond, to a point near Canterbury Street close to Franklin Park, where it joins a 36-inch pipe extending another two miles south. This pipe was laid during 1938 and 1939, under a Public Works Administration project.

Water for the new aqueduct will come from Chestnut Hill Reservoir near Cleveland Circle and from Fisher Hill Reservoir in Brookline. An idea of the importance of the main can be gained from the fact that it will double the artery supplying one of the five districts in the Metropolitan Water Supply area, and that its capacity is at least 45,000,000 gallons a day as compared with 146,000,000 gallons a day used during July by the entire system.

Labor Develops Vigorous Trend Against Willkie

Opportunities said to remain for G. O. P. candidate — Labor enthusiasm for President less than in 1936.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A vigorous trend against Wendell L. Willkie is developing in organized labor and the Republican campaign organization seems to be moving slowly to attempt to check the drift, according to comment in labor circles here today.

Though the chairman of a labor committee is one of the fixtures of the traditional campaign set-up, Republican national headquarters at Washington reports that no appointment has yet been made.

The Democrats named their labor division chairman yesterday in Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters' Union and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Tobin has held the same post in the Democratic organization during the past two campaigns.

The size of the organized labor vote this year will be nearly twice what it was four years ago, when it notably contributed to President Roosevelt's re-election. When the split in the labor movement was initiated on Nov. 10, 1935, the membership of the American Federation of Labor was 3,045,347. Today it is over 4,000,000. Several million more have been enrolled by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, if not all the 4,000,000 claimed by the C. I. O.

Roosevelt Resolutions

Resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term are being passed from time to time in the present period by labor groups, such for instance as the powerful New York State Federation of Labor, which acted at its annual convention last week.

Similarly some important labor union officials, for example the editor of the Journal of the International Typographical Union, who printed a strong indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt in this month's issue, are lending their prestige in the labor world to the President. This union at its convention last week indorsed Mr. Roosevelt.

Undoubtedly there are many labor men who will be for Mr. Willkie, it is said. Despite its labor legislation, the New Deal has not been popular with all. Severe criticism of the New Deal was recommended by the resolutions committee of the A. F. of L. at its convention two years ago, but was turned down. Members of the building trades, the strongest group in the federation, protested last week against indorsing President Roosevelt at the New York State Convention because of Federal prosecutions but were outvoted.

Division in C. I. O.

On the C. I. O. side there is quite a difference from four years ago. Then the C. I. O. militantly campaigned and contributed heavily to Mr. Roosevelt's race. Today finds division. John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, tried to avert Mr. Roosevelt's renomination. Unions hereabouts that follow Mr. Lewis' lead are generally reported to be exerting only a limited activity for the President, though many of their members will probably vote for him. But the textile and men's clothing unions of the C. I. O., which follow Sidney Hillman but make up a lesser segment of the C. I. O., are again energetic for Mr. Roosevelt.

Meanwhile certain of the State Republican campaign committees seem late in organizing to win whatever may be available of the labor vote. Word comes here of one important State leader, in a State where labor usually goes Democratic, remarking that only a small percentage of support can be expected there from labor any way.

However, if the labor vote is to be largely let go by default in such States, it is asked here whether the Willkie forces are not passing opportunity by, because the rank and file of the workers cannot be delivered 100 per cent by its leaders, as even the experience of the Labor Party in England has shown. In one recent election before the war the Labor Party did not get as many votes as there were trade unionists.

Moral Preparedness Urged

If America is to preserve its ideals of liberty and democracy "we must be prepared not only in armaments but in morale as well," Edgar H. Burman declared in an interview today as he arrived in Boston for the 45th annual encampment of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, of which he is National Commander.

The convention will convene tomorrow through Sunday with headquarters at the Hotel Copley-Plaza. Headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary will be at the Hotel Vendome.

"The basis of this vital moral preparedness lies in America's democratic unity—the unity on common ground of every American group, of every origin and creed," the National Commander said. "Just as Americans of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths fought in Flanders, not for Catholic, Protestant or Jewish liberties but rather for the preservation of American liberties," he continued, "so too these religious groups today must work together for democratic unity on the basis of moral preparedness."

Today, the Jewish War Veterans is comprised of 225 posts in 42 states with a total membership of 40,000. Organized in 1897, the Jewish War Veterans is the second oldest veterans' society in the country, being antedated only by the Grand Army of the Republic.

On Thursday Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will give a luncheon to Commander Burman at the Parker House. That same evening the annual Military Ball will be held in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza.

'Your Loving Son'

The Arts in Boston

A new role for Ezra Stone (Henry Aldrich) is provided by "Your Loving Son," a farce-comedy by Abby Merchant which had its first performance last night at the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall.

Henry now becomes Joshua Winslow, Jr., aged 17. And instead of getting himself continually into trouble, he devotes himself to getting his parents and other adults out of trouble

Joshua, otherwise known as Ducky, gets home from camp to find his mother, also known as Ducky, involved in her annual summer flirtation with an artist, his father succumbing to the lure of domesticity as represented by the lady upstairs, and his aunt faced with the problem of to marry or not to marry. After the expected complications he resolves all these problems.

The piece is well designed and articulated in its kind, and the performance, directed by Mr. Stone, had the necessary speed, apart from one or two first-night hesitations. The lines are often clever, and there is an underlying sentiment which is not allowed to interfere with the fun-making.

Mr. Stone manages expertly the shrewd adolescent. Jessie Royce Landis is charming as the mother, Charita Bauer is an exceptionally pleasing young girl, and Kate Warriner makes an attractive aunt. Mr. Stone has induced all the performers to speak clearly and to send their lines out into the auditorium. With some strengthening in minor roles and the usual excisions and tightening up, the play may do very well. L. A. S.

* * *

Dance Notes

This week's events at the American Common, World's Fair, New York, include a Ukrainian program on Wednesday evening, the usual American Square Dance Night on Thursday, Favorite Dances of Many Countries exhibited by dancers from different nationality folk dance groups on Friday night, Czechoslovak Day to be celebrated on Saturday afternoon, and Ukrainian Youth Day on Sunday afternoon. The Ukrainian Youth Chorus will take part in both Ukrainian programs.

A special event announced for the week's opening program on Tuesday evening is the appearance of Lotte Goslar, internationally known dance mime, assisted by an American dance group.

Berkshire Dance Festival

"The Creative Dance," presented by Ted Shawn and a large group of men and women dancers, on Saturday afternoon, will bring the Berkshire Hills Dance Festival, at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., to a close.

Dance Teachers' Meeting

The Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston will hold its seventeenth annual convention at the Hotel Bradford on Sept. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Classes in Ballet will be held by Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Tarasoff and Mme. Hilda Butsova (once of Anna Pavlova's company). Charles Weidman will conduct courses in Modern Dance; Walter Camryn, Character, Sonia Serova, Children's Work; Johnnie Mattison, Bill Pillich, and Jack Stanley, Tap; Naomi and Ethlynd Gilooly and Jack Stanley, Acrobatic; Benjamin Lovett, Old-Time Dances; and Alberto Galo, Exhibition Ballroom Dancing. For the straight Ballroom faculty, Evelyn Hubbell, Albert Butler, Don LeBlanc, Hazel Boone, Ruth Byrne, Russell Curry, Katharine Dickson, Christine MacAnnany, and Myron Ryder, are announced. Doris Tower will conduct the Cotillion Hour.

In addition to the daily classes, which provide members with new ideas and routines, there will be round table discussions, and a banquet, entertainment and dance on Thursday evening, Sept. 5.

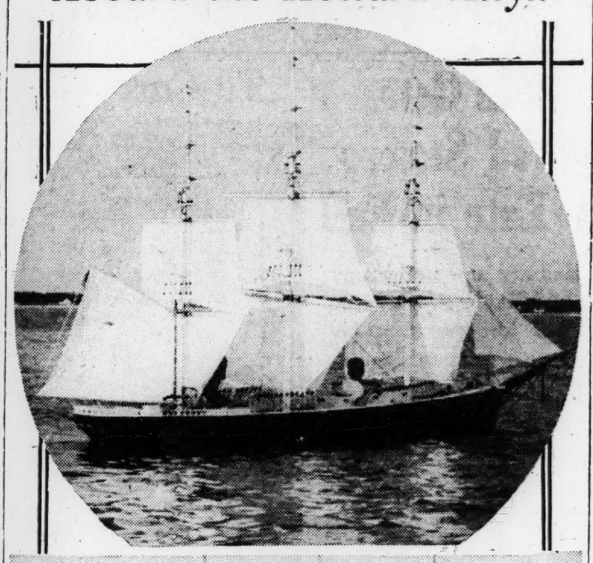
Can't Take Action About McMasters, Saltonstall Says

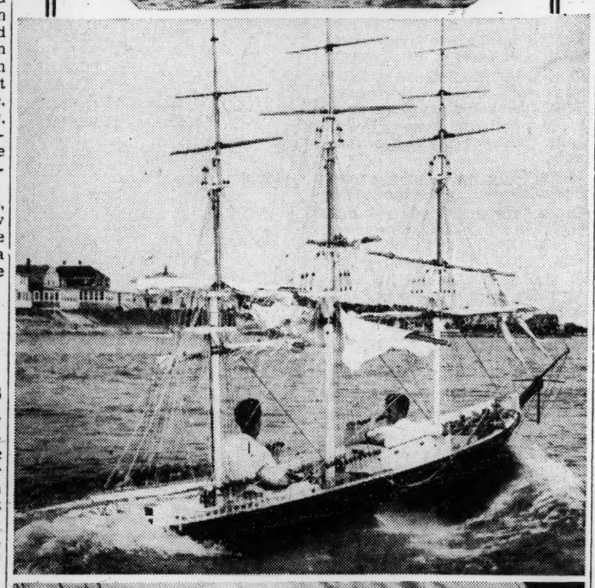
Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today turned down the demand of Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, that he order an investigation and prosecution of those responsible for fraudulent signatures on the nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor.

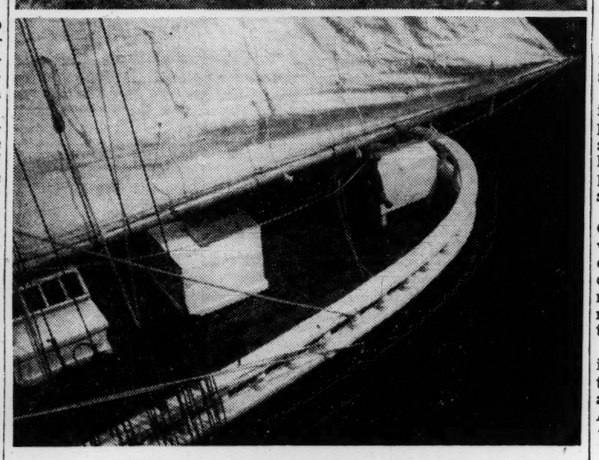
Mr. McMasters several days ago was barred from the November election ballot by the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission because of fraudulent signatures on his nomination papers.

Commenting on the Kelly demand, the Governor said, "The Governor's office has no power of prosecution. That is up to the District Attorney and the Attorney General. Apparently from reading the newspapers, several district attorneys are investigating the matter."

Aboard the Howard Allyn







Model of Clipper Flying Cloud

Upper: The two-man square rigger puts out to sea. Center: The crew falls back on the Austin automobile engine. Lower: Looking down on the quarter deck.

Lewis Bay's Square Rigger Stands By for Refinements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 27—The good ship Howard Allyn, two-man square rigger, which delighted summer colonists in her "Lewis Bay trade," has been taken off her run and is now at Westfield, standing by for more refinements before taking the water again next summer.

The Howard Allyn, a model of the Donald McKay clipper Flying Cloud, was built in a basement in Westfield and her masts stepped in a barn before the launching at Hyannis. Its builder is Elisha Penniman, former Boston newspaperman, now on the Springfield Union.

The trim clipper is just a few inches short of 20 feet in length, with 40-inch beam, and draws about three feet of water. She was named for the late Captain Howard Allyn of Hyannis who put out of Boston under sail for many years for ports in the Far East. Captain Allyn, the builder says, started him on the hobby of shipbuilding when he was a small boy.

The tutelage is apparent in the square rigger. The vessel carries 1,500 pounds of ballast. It is built of oak, fir and spruce: the planking below the waterline of fir, "and above, where curves were too difficult for any other wood to take." It is fastened entirely with copper nails and bronze bolts below the waterline.

Lest sails droop when wind falls, the vessel has an Austin automobile engine for auxiliary power and will do nearly 10 miles an hour. She sails with a crew of two, tacks and points up to the wind well.

The skipper carried nine sails this summer; next summer he expects to carry five more—fore, main and mizzen t'gallants and a couple more stays'ls.

Will be a Prominent and Timely Feature of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S FALL FASHION ISSUE

October 5

To make this a fashion issue for all the family, we have gathered information about men's fall and winter clothing from authoritative sources. Specially written articles, illustrated by photographs of men's styles, and accompanied by many local advertisements of men's clothing stores, make this a feature men will enjoy reading.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK! COOL OFF
HENRY FONDA in THE RETURN OF FRANK JAMES IN TECHNICOLOR
CO-HIT JOAN BENNETT in THE MAN I MARRIED FRANCIS LEDERER
Extra—New MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Loretta Melvyn
YOUNG • DOUGLAS
"He Stayed for Breakfast"
And: The GOLDEN FLEECING with Lew Ayres - Rita Johnson

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

'YOUNG PEOPLE'
Shirley TEMPLE • Jack OAKIE • Charlotte GREENWOOD
IN PERSON ON OUR STAGE
MAJOR BOWES' RADIO GRADUATES
In Spectacular Big Revue
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY COOL THEA. 7TH AVE. 50TH ST.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. *Air Conditioned*
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Boston Navy Yard Begins Work Soon On New Shipways

New shipways costing $750,000 will be started within a week at the Boston Navy Yard so that two destroyers may be constructed at one time abreast each other. The new ways are expected to be completed within five months.

Erected parallel with shipways constructed during the last war and renovated a year ago at a cost of $300,000, the new ways will make it possible to build four destroyers at once but will not increase building facilities because a large drydock in which four destroyers are now under construction will be maintained in the future for repair and outfitting only.

Officials said the labor force, now about 9,500 busy on all types of work, would probably reach a peak of 13,000 next year. Thirteen destroyers are now being built at the yard and contracts for six more are expected within a fortnight.

The contract for the new ways has been awarded to the New England Foundation Company of Boston and work will start in a few days.

Two seaplane tenders of approximately 2,000 tons each have been ordered built at the Navy Yard, and it is expected that keels for the new boats will be laid early in September.

G.O.P. Women Are to Hold Willkie Rally

Losing no time in launching the political rally season, the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts announces a "We the People" Willkie rally for Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 3 p. m. at "Llanover," the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Henderson, Jr., in South Lincoln.

Mrs. Henry R. Caraway of Carmel, N. Y., Vice-President of the Women's National Republican Club, will be one of the principal speakers, others on the program being Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and Charles P. Howard, Treasurer for Middlesex County and running for re-election.

Music, refreshment and several new campaign features are promised during the afternoon, and the rally is open to the public. Bus transportation from the clubhouse at 46 Beacon Street, Boston, will be available on reservation.

Then general committee includes: Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Director of the Club's Political Department; Mrs. Charles B. Gulick, Club President; Mrs. Herbert N. Dawes; Mrs. Wilbur S. Grant, hostess of the afternoon; Mrs. Ernest Henderson, Jr.; Mrs. Charles V. Briggs, Mrs. Thomas Adams, Mrs. George G. Tenney, Mrs. John Carmen, Mrs. Richard Merriman, Mrs. C. Lee Todd, Mrs. John Otis Wilson, Mrs. Robert Bowen, Mrs. F. Winchester Denio.

Herter Controls Canadian Company In Metals Field

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican of Boston, Speaker of the House, was disclosed today as the President, director and largest stockholder of the Quoyon Molybdenite Company, Ltd., of Canada, the stock of which was qualified for sale in Massachusetts by the State Division of Securities today.

Molybdenum is a metallic element of the chromium used to strengthen steel.

According to information filed in the Securities Division for the purpose of qualifying the stock for sale here, Representative Herter holds 1,175 shares of the 2,000 nonpar shares of capital stock outstanding.

The Company is located at Quoyon, Province of Quebec. It was organized to hold and develop certain real estate and mining claims containing deposits of molybdenite ore and to mine and mill the ore and sell the concentrate.

Molybdenum is a rare metal and is now sold by two firms. They are the Climax Molybdenum Company and the Molybdum Company of America.

Rain Is Forecast For Boston District

Rain clouds piling up in the South moved today in a northeasterly direction apparently including Boston on their itinerary, according to weather information from G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist in Boston.

However, the weather is expected to remain fair and about the same temperature as it was today until late tomorrow afternoon or evening.

Official temperature recorded in Boston shortly before noon was 72 degrees today, but was expected to sink to near 50 degrees again this evening as the cold wave continued. Lowest temperature for this date is 47 degrees with a high of 91 degrees.

Canadian Fisher Requisitioned For Aircraft Duty

To assist patrolling aircraft off the coast of Canada the Canadian gasoline propelled freighter O. K. Service V, which is now discharging 110,000 pounds of fresh swordfish at Boston has been requisitioned by the Canadian Government it was learned today.

Members of the crew of the vessel which has a speed of 11 knots an hour and which registers 79 tons report that this is the first craft of its kind to be taken over for aircraft aid which they believe is part of the new Canadian defense plan. It is felt that with American Coast Guard vessels busy along the American coast that Canada will have a number of aircraft engaged in patrolling off shore.

The O. K. Service V and other boats of that type are expected to act as service stations if necessary as well as rescue craft in connection with the air patrol. The vessel which is now at Pier 1 South Boston was put into commission last May, and with five other ships brings sea food and other commodities from the Canadian provinces to Boston.

The craft is commanded by Capt. Arthur Himmelman and carries a crew of eight men.

Bandits Get $3,900

Two bandits escaped in Roxbury, Mass., this morning with a $3,900 pay roll belonging to three laundries—the Standard Coat, Apron & Linen Service, Inc., the Mercantile Laundry, and the New England Company, all located on Langdon Street. Walter Rockwell of Randolph, the driver, was bringing the joint pay rolls back from the bank when he was attacked by two men as he slowed down to turn the corner from Magazine into Cedric street, he later told police.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	"The Band Parade"	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 Local speaker	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic report, Phil-	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family	adelphia-Detroit game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Telegraphic report, Phil-	"Console Capers"
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife": sk...	adelphia-Detroit game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tronical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"	Telegraphic report, Phil-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"	adelphia-Detroit game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Phila.-Detroit game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris.	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Speaker
7:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News Roundup	Political talk	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Musico": song guessing	Bob Hannon, tenor	"Serenade": recordings	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	H. V. Kaltenborn	John E. Kerrigan, talk	Symphony orchestra
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore Mu-	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs": interviews..	sic; variety	soloist; chorus	Political talk	"Around the Town"
8:30 Lud Gluskin's Or-	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Acceptance address of	Sport program
8:45 chestra; War news	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Senator Charles L. Mc-	"About Today"; drama
9:00 Address by Senator	"Musical Americana";	Address by Sen. Charles	Nary, from Salem, Ore-	"Variety Hour"
9:15 Charles McNary	soloists; orchestra	McNary, Oregon	gon	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	Maxine Sullivan and	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	John Kirby's Orchestra	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	"Summer Pastime";	Raymond Gram Swing	"Five Star News"
10:15 Public Affairs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond Trail"; so-	Dance orchestra
10.45 Music; weather	"Aloha Land"; music	house"; variety	loist; orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; sports; weather...	News Service	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs.	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; 'Break-	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "About Us"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": sketch.	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club":	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children.	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	J. A. Frohock, talk	Radio Review
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk..	Billy Payne, songs	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk...	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Request program, with
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders.	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Clubs News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk..	Marjorie Mills, house-	"The Johnson Family"	Margaret Porter, songs.
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Religious program
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather...	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"25 Years Ago Today"	Evelyn Cornett, songs	Evelyn Cornett, songs...
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Setlla Dallas": serial	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Recruiting program	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	"Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather...	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	The Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy	Paul Laval's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Ques-	"This, Our America":	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15 tion Bee	dramatization	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "Where	Tudor Williams' Quartet
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Plantation Party: vo-	Is Our Fifth Column?"	Sport program
8:45 drama; news	night": drama	calists; orchestra	N. E. Town Meeting	Rozelle Swing Quartet
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Song of Your	Abbott and Costello;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalists; orch.	Life": orchestra	comedy; music	Mickel Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Columbia Concert	Senator Clark, Mo., on	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Sheep and Goats Club";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Orchestra	conscription	dramatic sketch	Richard Huey, m. c.	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Don Allen's Music
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	The Brass Hats
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	The Rhythm Five
11:00 News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather..	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dave Dennis' Orchestra..	The Serenaders
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Bay State to Observe Thanksgiving on Nov. 28

Massachusetts will officially observe Thanksgiving Day on the traditional last Thursday in November (Nov. 28), Gov. Leverett Saltonstall reiterated today when it was called to his attention that a White House attaché had written a letter stating that the President will proclaim Nov. 21 as Thanksgiving Day.

Last year Massachusetts and numerous other States held Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday in November, although the President proclaimed observance for the Thursday a week previous.

Today Governor Saltonstall said, "As far as I know my letter of March 20 stands." In that letter, written to Alfred Riani, Secretary of the Marlboro High School, the Governor said that chambers of commerce and various citizens throughout the State favored the Nov. 28 date."

Further, he added, "Above material considerations, however, I place deep reliance upon the deep spiritual significance of Thanksgiving. The last Thursday in November has unquestionably become in Massachusetts the inspiring symbol of the historical, patriotic, and spiritual element of the occasion. In these difficult times we need to guard and preserve such values more earnestly than ever."

Waste in Jail Charged

Continued from Page 1

lon; who would have paid $8.75 a barrel for flour when at the same time the State was able to purchase flour at $3.99; or who would have bought a gallon of vanilla extract at $13.50 when the State purchased the same for $5.49; or who would have purchased a bag of pea beans for $5.50 when the same was being purchased by the State for $3.10; or two boxes of spaghetti for 75 cents a box when the State was paying 42 cents a box. And what husband would tolerate such wanton extravagance"?

Charges Law Violation

Turning to the Industrial Farm, operated by the County to employ prisoners. Mr. Lyman said that many of the inmates were actually working at the Tubercular Hospital in violation of the law while officials neglected to employ jail inmates on legitimate work at the jail.

For instance, Mr. Lyman said that when a painting job was done at the New Bedford Jail the payroll totaled $1,397.80 on a job for which $2,405 was paid to a hardware company. Mr. Lyman estimated that at least 50 per cent could have been saved on this work if idle inmates had been employed.

"This employment of inmates at the Tubercular Hospital becomes all the more astonishing when in checking the Bristol County reports for 1939 it was found that some 97 employees appear on the pay roll of the County Hospital to take care of an average population of approximately 55 patients, Mr. Lyman said. "Some of these employees were temporary, but I believe it is more than fair to say there was at least one employee per patient. Incidentally, the cost of the hospital seems to have been more than $2,000 per year per patient."

Turkey Dinners

Mr. Lyman reported that inmates of the Industrial Farm were found having a hot turkey dinner and cold turkey for supper on a Sunday when investigators visited the farm and it was not Thanksgiving, Christmas or the Fourth of July, "but just a Sunday night in the late spring."

The Commissioner said the purchasing of meat was not done by the Chairman of the County Commission but by Magnus Folster, a janitor fireman on the pay roll of the Second District Court of Fall River, who Mr. Lyman says seems to have done most of the ordering over the telephone.

Furthermore, Mr. Lyman said, prior to June 1, 1940, the meat suppliers of the House of Correction had no usual place of business but used their home telephones for taking orders. No check, he added, was made regarding prices or quality.

Lyman's Recommendations

Among Mr. Lyman's recommendations to cut costs at the County institution were:

1. A proposal that the Sheriff be made Superintendent of the Industrial Farm without pay, with complete charge and responsibility for the farm, its employees and inmates.
2. Civil Service for all appointive County employees.
3. A simplified bookkeeping system.
4. Restriction of inmates at the Industrial Farm to work outlined by law.

Williams College Recovers Stolen Shakespeare Folio

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—Recovery of a $50,000 Shakespearean folio, stolen several weeks ago from the library of Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., was announced today by the United States Attorney's Office here.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert Hitchcock said the folio, reported to be one of the first editions of Shakespeare, was laid on his desk this morning by an attorney. He refused to elaborate.

Four men, three of them from Buffalo, have been under arrest since July 8 in connection with the theft. They were taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of conspiracy in the transportation of the stolen book from Williamstown to Buffalo.

Mr. Hitchcock described the book as having a heavy red Morocco cover tooled in gold. He said it was about 2¼ inches thick, nine inches across and 13 inches long.

Wage-Hour Fine For Totsy Company

The Totsy Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., paid a fine of $2,500 in Federal District Court here today for violation of the Federal Wage-Hour Law. The firm's President, Benjamin Goldbrand, who pleaded guilty for the corporation and himself, was fined $1,000 by Judge George C. Sweeney.

The Wage-Hour Division, represented by Vernon C. Stoneman, charged that the Company had failed to pay the Federal minimum wage to workers who were engaged in the manufacture of doll clothing at home. Mr. Stoneman also charged that the Company had falsified its records and had failed to pay required overtime.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Aug. 28

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," a London Commentary on the News. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Evening Prayer—Organ; News in English; Hungarian Folk-songs HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Ski Fans Casting Eager Eyes At Mt. Mansfield's New Lift

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 27— With the summer season in its final weeks, winter sports enthusiasts are looking forward to another season, watching with interest the progress on the 6,300-foot ski tow being erected on the slopes of Mount Mansfield, Vermont's highest elevation.

Construction on the chair lift, which is technically known as a mono cable chair-lift tramway, and which will cost $40,000-$50,000, was begun early in June. The first phase of construction consisted of locating the various structures on their respective sites and of clearing the right of way, which is approximately 6,300 feet long and 30 feet wide. This is located on the Smuggler's Notch side of the ridge on which the Toll Road clumbs the mountain.

Neither from Stowe village nor on the road to the mountain is the line visible, which effectively disposes of the claims of opponents of the plan that the construction woud disfigure the mountain side. As a further guard against visibility, all structures are to be painted and stained colors that will blend into their natural setting.

The second step in construction was the erection of a work tram. This required almost as much time and work as the actual lift. This is now in operation and transports men, materials and machinery to the work sites. Already 15 intermediate tower bases and both upper and lower terminal bases have been excavated, and the concrete poured. Erection of the steel towers is expected to begin about Sept. 1.

The lift when completed will consist of an endless steel cable one inch in diameter, 12,900 feet long and weighing 23,000 pounds. This will be supported by 24 intermediate towers, plus the terminal towers at top and bottom. The longest span between towers is 400 feet, and the height of the towers is from 16 to 38 feet. At no time will the ascending passengers be more than 20 feet from the ground; most of the time from five to 10 feet.

From the cable will hang 86 chairs, spaced 147.5 feet apart and assuring plenty of space and time between loadings. The cable will travel approximately 500 feet a minute, making the ride from bottom to top a matter of from 12 to 15 minutes. A specially designed 60-horsepower gasoline motor will furnish the driving power. The vertical rise on the lift will be 2,032 feet. Thus the skier on arriving at the upper terminal will be on an elevation that formerly took from one to three hours to climb on skis or on foot.

A comfortable shelter will be provided at the upper terminal which will be large enough to house 200 persons. Light lunches and refreshments will be served there. An allied facility will be the new ski lodge being constructed at the Nose Dive parking area by the CCC for the Vermont Forest Service.

Costs to State to Be Aired

The rapidly increasing cost to the State of postal, telegraph, and telephone services of the various departments is expected to have an airing at the coming session of the General Assembly in January. An appropriation of $51,000 was made for the fiscal year ending June 30 and the amount was practically exhausted. Cost of postal service totaled $33,300, exclusive of $4,100 expended for salaries and labor of four employees. An additional $13,392 was expended for telephone and telegraph services.

Such expenditures have been increasing at the rate of $1,000 a year for 10 years.

A flat appropriation for these services is made to the Sergeant-at-Arms' Department, who pays the bills for all departments. In recent years a proposal has been made to include such items under each departmental appropriation, by which method, proponents said, a better check could be made through individual responsibility of the department heads. Some legislators are considering reviving the proposal.

Permits for Fires

With the dry season of the year in Vermont approaching, Perry Merrill, head of the State Forest Service, has called attention to the fact that permits must be obtained to build rubbish and brush fires in the vicinity of wooded areas. These permits may be obtained through town tree wardens.

'Radio Sleuth' Saves Wear and Tear on Saws

Ingenious device tunes in on logs and howls when it locates metal hidden from view.

U. S. Forest Service

Troublesome Problem Solved for Sawmills

Above: Officials of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration trying out their new assistant, the metal detective.

Below: (Left) Hidden by the bark of a log these nails were discovered by the howling metal detector. (Right) The metal detective itself, used to find nails and other bits of metal in logs bound for the sawmills.

If there is anything that cannot get along with a nail in a log it is a rotary saw in a sawmill, but Boston officials of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration today think they have devised a method of preventing or at least reducing the number of such disagreements.

Their intermediary is the type X metal locator, a detector of metals, an ingenious sleuthing device based on a radio unit. It is more fully described as an "oscillator and amplifier functioning as a tone source, a delicately balanced bridge circuit, one arm of which is the exploring loop, and a tuned amplifier which gives sufficient sensitivity to detect the small unbalances in the bridge produced by metal objects in the field of the exploring coil."

It's a piece of machinery that howls when it passes over metal. And the larger the metal, the louder the howl.

The detector equipment is a wooden case, with handle and shoulder strap, containing batteries, a tone adjustment device and an "on-off" switch; a circular coil about 10 inches in diameter attached to a wooden handle about two feet long, a rubber insulated cord about six feet long connecting the coil with two posts on top of the tone adjustment apparatus: a pair of earphones with cord plugged into the tone adjustment device with a three-way connection.

The metal coil is passed over the log about two or three inches away from the bark. When the edge of the coil nears a piece of metal, the earphones begin to howl. The howl becomes louder when the metal is centered below the coil.

The detector was made in Portland, Oregon, at the request of F. C. Campbell, now director of the Timber Salvage Administration in Boston, but formerly in Portland. Its practicability proven, the equipment has been sent back to Portland for refinement and checking.

Co-operative Formed to Aid Woodland Owners in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, N. H., Aug. 27— Woodland owners in Carroll County have organized a forest products marketing co-operative patterned after Forest Products, Inc., the Coos County co-operative that has operated successfully for a number of years.

The establishment of the new co-operative to serve one of the most important timberland areas of the State is the result of a long study of its possibilities and the co-operation of various private and Government agencies in formulating the program.

For six months a Committee has been conferring with woodland owners of the area on the establishment of a co-operative. The studies show that often individual woodland owners fail to profit from their forest products simply because their individual output is not large enough to attract a good price in the market, whereas by joining forces and selling their products together through a co-operative better markets can be attracted.

The co-operative agency also makes possible the extension of improved forest management methods. Forestry experts point out that much stripping of land has resulted from the desire of an owner to get a large enough cutting to attract a market whereas through a co-operative he would be able to harvest on the basis of the annual growth, sell his smaller lots more frequently at a good price, and in the long run build up the stand of timber instead of stripping land to the point of making it valueless. The co-operative receives the support of private organizations and Government services in encouraging members to employ modern forest practices.

Security Accounts In Virginia 827,494

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Reviewing the five-year history of the social security program in Virginia, the Social Security Board reported 827,494 social security account numbers had been issued to Virginia workers as of June 30, 1940.

A total of 1,582 claims for monthly benefits had been approved through June, calling for monthly payments of $25,452.

Salvation Army Fund Drive In Boston Oct. 7 to Nov. 9

Oct. 7 to Nov. 9 today was announced as the campaign period in which the Salvation Army in Greater Boston hopes to raise $200,000 to carry on its work among the needy.

Damon E. Hall again will be General Chairman of the Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal which will include not only Boston proper, but Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford and Somerville. To each of these towns will be allotted a sum to be raised in the annual endeavor to finance the 26 units of service in this community.

John E. Wilson, recently made Vice Chairman of the Greater Boston Advisory Board, will again be at the head of the Industry and Finance division, a division he led to a high record last year. "Day Chairman" for the 125 groups in his division are now being recruited.

Ernest A. Johnson, Boston Elevated trustee and Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District, the newly appointed Vice Chairman of the campaign organization, is active in the preliminary campaign work.

Thirty towns are incorporated in the Metropolitan Division, headed by Walter Channing. Each town will have its own quota and is not included in the Greater Boston goal figure.

Cohasset, Scituate, Braintree, Hingham and Bridgewater are planning their annual programs. Other towns in this group include Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Lexington, Medfield, Milton, Needham, Newton, Reading, Roslindale, Stoneham, Wakefield, Walpole, Watertown, Wellesley, Westwood, West Roxbury, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, Woburn and Wrentham.

Grounded Boat Floated

TRURO, Mass., Aug. 27 (AP)— Aground since early Sunday near Cape Cod's tip, the 86-foot fishing vessel Palestine of Newport R. I., was free again today. Three Coast Guard boats pulled her off the sandy shore late yesterday and she left the scene under her own power. Capt. John Foley, of New Bedford, her skipper, blamed a defective compass for the mishap.

Wool Import Volume Shows Rise at Boston

Port of Boston Business

More than twice as much wool was imported into Boston last week as was brought in the corresponding week a year ago, according to figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Other indices, however, in the weekly summary showed declines from last year's figure. Collection of duties last week at Boston was within $11,874 of the amount collected for the same week in 1939. Port of Boston business for the past week stands in statistical summary as follows:

Classification	Week Ending Aug. 24, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,762,912	$2,822,293
Imports for warehouse	352,272	422,327
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	484,472	607,476
Duties collected	420,276	432,150
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,790,227	757,090
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 24	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	15,780,444	7,406,558
Duties collected	$3,698,687	$3,275,916

Five N. E. States Get $6,409,197 Of U. S. Work Aug. 1-15

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)— The War and Navy Departments have announced defense contracts totalling $6,409,197.54 in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island in the period from Aug. 1-15, the office of Government Reports says.

Since the office first began recapitulating defense contracts and expenditures on June 13, orders totaling $386,252,621.48 have been authorized in the five states.

The present summary, third of a series, does not include orders placed with Army and Navy ordnance and supply depots, Navy contracts of less than $5,000 or $7,225,000 of housing allotments to the War and Navy Departments by the United States Housing Authority.

By states, contract totals are listed as follows:

	Aug. 1-15	Total June 13-Aug. 15
Maine	$424,676.00	$51,450,375.30
Mass.	2,110,529.38	280,179,328.10
N. H.	1,757,202.00	50,649,509.50
R. I.	2,073,435.66	3,815,182.49
Vt.	43,354.50	158,326.09

McGrath Resigns U. S. Post In Race for R. I. Governorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27— With J. Howard McGrath resigning his post as United States District Attorney here officially to enter the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, 1940 campaigning began in earnest here this week.

Mr. McGrath is being supported by United States Senator Theodore Francis Green and Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, who twice has sought the nomination himself, and failed to obtain convention approval.

Former Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who has made it known that he would seek some political office, either United States Senator, if United States Senator Peter G. Gerry does not run, or the Governorship, is reported to have built up a strong organization, and judging from past performances when he selected the delegates to the national convention and named the state Chairman, Dennis J. Roberts, he is in a position to control the delegates to the state and Congressional conventions which have been called for Sept. 30.

G. O. P. Parley Next Month

With no indication who will be the party candidate for the United States Senate but solidly behind Gov. William H. Vanderbilt for re-election, the Republican state and Congressional Convention will be held the last week of September. Chairman I. Thornton Sherman announced that a meeting of the State Central Committee to set the convention dates and make plans for the caucuses will be held Thursday.

To give the Quinn followers concern, Walter E. O'Hara, former president and general manager of the Narragansett Racing Association and candidate for Governor on the "Fair Deal Ticket," announced that he would place "a ful ticket" in the field in November. The former horse race promoter who in 1938 announced that he "entered the race for Governor to lick Quinn" because the former Governor called out the national guard due to opposition of the Chief Executive to his conduct of the affairs of the track, has not made known the office he will seek but from reliable sources it was learned that Mr. O'Hara would wait for Mr. Quinn's announcement, and then be his opponent.

O'Hara Slate on Ballot

Without either convention or caucuses, the O'Hara sponsored slate will be allowed on the ballot because of the vote received in the 1938 election.

O'Hara received 12,594 votes against 129,414 for Quinn and 168,260 for Vanderbilt.

Reports here are that Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, who is legally protesting his ousting as president of the Rhode Island State College by the Vanderbilt named Board of College Trustees, has joined with the Democratic Party and will be the choice for Secretary of State.

Thousands of South County residents and alumni have signed petitions asking that Mr. Vanderbilt bring about his reinstatement. These are expected by Democrats to support his political ambitions.

In Providence the announcement is expected that Chairman Roberts of the Democratic State Committee will announce himself as candidate for Mayor in accordance with the provisions of the new city charter. He will then resign as chairman of the party, and reports are that Mayor McCoy of Pawtucket will seek leadership. Mr. McCoy has twice previously been defeated for this office.

Brann Will Vote For Roosevelt On War Role Premise

WALDOBORO, Maine, Aug. 27 (AP)—Former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) asserted last night that he would vote for President Roosevelt this year even if the latter were a Republican.

"I frankly and sincerely say," declared the United States Senate nominee in a speech prepared for a party rally here, " . . . that if the Nation were not passing through the greatest crisis in its history I would not uphold a third term.

"And I say, with equal sincerity, that if President Roosevelt were a Republican, I would vote for him despite my Democratic affiliations, so that no change would occur in the administration of the foreign affairs of this country . . . "

Mr. Brann, hitherto considered lukewarm to the New Deal, said in the first major speech of his second Senate campaign—he lost to United States Senator Wallace H. White (R) by less than 5,000 votes in 1936—that Mr. Roosevelt's "handling of the international situation has been superb."

Defense Workers' Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The United States Housing Authority has approved a contract for construction of a 300-unit defense housing project at Portsmouth, Va., to meet, in part, a "critical" housing need by employees of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Newport Plans Season Windup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27— Summer season at Newport, R. I., will wind up with a gala International Costume Ball. This will be the grand climax of International Days from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2 in honor of notable guests from abroad.

Down fashionable Bellevue Avenue on Sunday, Sept. 1, a Gay Nineties Parade will turn back to a horse and buggy period, prominent citizens and summer colonists wearing costumes of the past. Spurring the program on to the high note of the ball on Monday evening will be the International Float Parade on Labor Day afternoon, with 50 floats representing various countries and organizations.

To a Labor Day luncheon, Mayor Henry S. Wheeler has invited 138 mayors from as many cities in New England.

"Miss International" will be selected and crowned at historic Washington Square. She will lead the grand march at the ball with Gov. William F. Vanderbilt.

Other events of International Days include a "Mutt" Show on Touro Park and displays of fireworks, while distinguished visitors from Europe, counting many members of royalty, will be guests.

Economists Split on Economy

Economizing by the public as an offset to the huge costs of the national defense program was disapproved today by Dr. J. Franklin Ebersole, Professor of Finance at the Harvard Business School.

Professor Ebersole said that a cut in buying would cause unemployment.

Economists on the other side of the fence have urged economy as advisable in anticipation of coming taxes.

The Harvard finance professor commented:

"When, as and if the national defense program now under way should require any particular kind of commodity, labor or plant capacity now being used to meet the demands of ordinary consumers, it would be desirable for the Federal Government to make a public appeal, levy a sales tax, or establish a rationing system, or all three, for the purpose of compelling such ordinary consumers to desist from purchasing or using such commodities, labor or plant capacity.

"Until the Federal Government adopts one or more of these three steps designed to stop what would then be unpatriotic consumption, it would do more harm than good for any individual to curtail his or her customary consumption.

"Any curtailment of consumption that is not needed by the preparedness program would be injurious to those affected and increase our problems of unemployment without commensurate benefit."

'Witnesses' Publicity Brings Resignation

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 27 (AP) —Cumberland County's assistant probation officer said last night his resignation had been requested "because of unfavorable publicity" resulting from his wife's "connection with Jehovah's Witnesses."

Leon E. Hall, a war veteran and native of La Grange, said he had "no alternative" but to comply with a request.

A member of the Witnesses was arrested last Tuesday, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff E. Dean Pray at near-by North Windham.

Failure of City officials to include the words "hawkers and peddlers" in a revised City ordinance three years ago resulted in freedom for 19 Jehovah's Witnesses charged with selling without a license, pamphlets describing their beliefs.

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OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine	2.00
PORTLAND, Maine	2.20
ROCKLAND, Maine	3.90
WEIRS, New Hampshire	2.20
WELLS BEACH, Maine	1.65
WHITEFIELD, New Hampshire	3.65

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Chicago White Sox Here Tomorrow—Test for National Golf at Brookline Club

Bagby, Dickman Support Sox Starting Pitchers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Red Sox enjoyed an off day and looked ahead to the opening tomorrow of a two-game series with the Chicago White Sox, they could detect a sharp improvement in the relief pitching of Jim Bagby and Emerson Dickman. In fourth place this morning, one half-game behind the Yankees and a mere 1½ in front of the White Sox, the locals will need all of the bull pen support they can muster to finish in the money. If Bagby and Dickman can keep up their good work, Joe Cronin may get as high as second before the curtain rolls down on the American League race.

In the last three walks from the right field bull pen to the mound at Fenway Park, the duo of Bagby and Dickman has yielded exactly four enemy hits over a stretch of 10 innings. Dick did a hitless one-inning relief chore against the Detroit Tigers on Saturday, and gave up two safeties in 2⅔ frames facing the St. Louis Browns on Sunday.

Bagby's Eighth

Yesterday, Bagby took the long hike from right field to the center of the Fenway diamond and held the dangerous Brownies to a pair of hits in 6⅔ innings, gaining his eighth win of the season. Jim had the situation well in hand all the way, although two errors gave the visitors two runs in the ninth and almost spoiled the right-hander's earlier work. The final score was 7-6.

It is not difficult to remember, in the recent past, days when Dickman and Bagby were hit as freely as the grammar school freshman. But if they can continue this new burst of class, the Red Sox will not slide into the second division as some people expect.

Lost Prestige

Everything considered, this has not been a good year for either pitcher. In the South, Dickman looked like the outstanding hurler in the league. Rival managers predicted that he would be Cronin's best man and perhaps go over the 20-victory mark. But today Dick has only eight triumphs and has been demoted from the starting line. Bagby raised Boston's flag hopes by blanking Washington with five hits in the second game of the season, but was in the bull pen by early May. That victory yesterday broke his seven-game losing streak. Perhaps these boys can regain much of their lost prestige by coming back in the weeks remaining.

The White Sox, who play singles at Fenway tomorrow and Thursday, have been a nuisance to the Red Sox since the second week in July. After dropping nine of their first 12 starts with Joe Cronin, the Chisox turned around and took five straight—two of them shutouts.

Lyons Standout

Perhaps the outstanding member of the Chicago cast is Ted Lyons, now in his eighteenth season of American League pitching. Working once a week, the veteran right-hander has collected 10 triumphs for Jimmy Dykes, the most recent being a brilliant three-hitter over the red hot Yankees. The New York club had just swept six in a row from the Tigers and Indians when Ted stepped to the rubber and shut them out, 1-0. He already has one 1940 Fenway decision over the Red Sox.

Lyons wins on mound finesse, rather than the power of his right arm. With remarkable control, he throws to spots—keeps shaving the corners of the plate. The batter never gets a fat pitch. Ted is not fast, but he uses two or three speeds to keep the man in the box off balance.

* * *

Briefs . . . Dom Di Maggio has a hitting streak of 13 games . . . Six Red Sox regulars are over the .300 mark—Ted Williams, Lou Finney, Di Maggio, Jimmy Foxx, Doc Cramer and Charley Gelbert . . . Williams, at .340, stands third in the league . . . That was a neat job the Bees did last night in St. Louis . . . Nick Strincevich has now won three of his most recent four starts . . . The rookie is effective at night . . . He held the Dodgers to five hits in 12 arclight innings Aug. 16, and yielded only five more to the Cardinals last night . . . President Will Harridge of the American League announces that the July 26 Red Sox win over the Browns, originally credited to Dickman, has been given to Jack Wilson . . . More than 1,000 members of the Aleppo Temple will attend tomorrow's Fenway game and present gifts to Cronin and Eddie Collins.

All-Stars Sign Guards to Stop Redskin Attack

A couple of husky guards have been signed by the Eastern College All-Stars to stop the heavy ground attack of the Washington Redskins Sept. 10 when the two teams clash at Fenway Park in the second annual Crosscup-Pishon benefit game.

They are Art Jocher of Manhattan and Bill Sweeney of Columbia. Sweeney, a Massachusetts boy who has been a tower of strength for the Lions for the past three seasons stands exactly six feet, and weighs 190 pounds. He is exceptionally fast for a man of his size, and has been very successful in leading interference on off-tackle plays and end sweeps. Jocher, is about the same height, but weighs slightly more. He comes from Belleville, New Jersey, and he too has seen service for the past three falls as an interference leader.

Both of these lads have been selected to play in New York and are at present getting into condition at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York All-Stars training camp. They should be in brilliant form when they reach Boston.

Coach Swede Nelson will leave for Chicago tomorrow for the All-Star game on Thursday evening, and he expects to contact a few more linesmen to fill out the Boston first line of defense. After the Windy City trip, Nelson will spend a few days in New York working with Tuss McLaughry and his New York All-Stars.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

All the bits of diversion and fun that everyone enjoys—jokes, puzzles, clean comics, interesting photographs and facts—are gathered into this daily page. The "Sunny Hours" column, "A Word a Day," the weekly news map, and other similar items add inspiration and education. An all-family feature of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Four Pictures—Four Champions

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

All over the country today, golfers were seeking to qualify for the national amateur championship to be held next month in New York. Here in New England the qualifying site was The Country Club in Brookline. Francis Ouimet (1) and Jesse Guilford (2) of Woodland were both exempt from playing today, as they are automatic qualifiers by virtue of their victories in the national tourney. Ted Bishop (3) of Woodland and Leo Martin (4) of Trapelo, however, this year's State and New England champions, respectively, had to play in the preliminary test.

New England Skaters In Events at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. — The foresight and planning of the North Elba Town Board in the development of local interest in figure skating, which dates back to the holding of the Third Olmpic Winter Games at Lake Placid in 1932, was well rewarded last Friday and Saturday with the winning of several events of the Annual International Figure Skating Competition by several members of The Skating Club of Lake Placid.

The progress made in the past few years by the Club, which is sponsored by the Town Board through the North Elba Park District, has been exceptional. The Club, through the generosity of the Board, has considerable ice time during the winter months, and a figure skating instructor whose duty it is to instruct members of the Club.

Entered in competition with some of the best junior talent in the skating world in events that had the largest entry list of any competition to date, the Ladies' Junior was won by Helen Carter, the Ladies' Novice by her sister, Naola Carter, and the Men's Novice by young Arthur Levy, all members of the local club.

Field of Nine

Competing in a field of nine in the Juvenile event, Naola Carter won first place through the execution of the difficult school figures, passing her nearest competitor by a safe margin. Second place was won by Mary Jane Lawson, of Huntington, W. Va., who placed through the presentation of an excellent free skating program. Miss Lawson, a newcomer to the Lake Placid Summer Skating Colony this year, has made exceptional progress during the summer season, having passed several tests and won a place in her first competition. Third place was won by Jacqueline Sawyer, of the Providence Figure Skating Club, and fourth place by Joan Hyldoft, of Huntington, W. Va.

The Ladies' Novice event was won by Ann Robinson, of the New Haven Figure Skating Club. Joyce Brownell, of the Commonwealth Figure Skating Club of Boston, annexed second place running a close second to Miss Robinson. Third place was won by Mary Brummer, of New York, and Lake Placid.

Bostonian Second

In the Men's Novice Competition, young Arthur Levy won first place, unanimously receiving first place by each of the five judges in both school figures and free skating. Second place was won by Ben Crocker, or The Skating Club of Boston and another Bostonian, Herbert Kaplan, of the Commonwealth Figure Skating Club, won third place.

The most spectacular event of the entire competition was the free skating program of Helen Carter, the winner of the Ladies' Junior event. With a slight lead of one-tenth of a point over her nearest competitor in the school figures, Miss Carter skated a superb free skating program packed full of contents and executed with the rhythm and precision of a champion, winning the highest marks of the entire competition with first place by each of the five judges.

Second place winner, Mabel MacPherson, of the Atlantic City Figure Skating Club, also came through with a superb program, as did Jane Zeiser of the St. Louis Figure Skating Club who annexed third place. Fourth place was won by Fay Kirby, of The Skating Club of Boston.

The Men's Junior was won by John House, of the Niagara Falls Skating Club, with Buddy White of the Hershey Figure Skating Club a close second. House's school figures gave him a lead over White who skated an exceptional free skating program.

New Englanders Win

In the pair events, the Girls' Pair was won by Ruth Hancock, of the Providence Figure Skating Club, and Ann Robinson, of the New Haven Figure Skating Club. Second place went to Joyce Brownell, of the Commonwealth Figure Skating Club of Boston, and Fay Kirby, of The Skating Club of Boston; with Mabel MacPherson, of the Atlantic City Figure Skating Club, and Nancy DeWolf, of The Skating Club of Boston, winning third place.

Mixed pairs was won by Shirley Brown of the Buffalo Skating Club and John House of the Niagara Falls Skating Club. Second place went to Estelle DeWolf, of The Skating Club of Boston, and William Grimditch, Jr., of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society. Third place was won by Sue Allen, of the Oakland Figure Skating Club, of Oakland, California, and Herbert Kaplan, of the Commonwealth Figure Skating Club of Boston.

Judges for the various events were: Roberta Jenks of Boston, William Grimditch, Jr. of Philadelphia, Caroline Brandt, of Cleveland, Ohio; Jane Vaughn, of Philadelphia, Dorothy Lee of New York City, Norah McCarthy, of Toronto, Ontario; Fay Kirby of Boston, Arthur Vaughn, of Philadelphia and Peter Killam of Toronto, Ont.

The competition, which was held under the joint auspices of The Skating Club of Lake Placid and the North Elba Park District, is an annual event open to competitors from the United States and Canada and is sanctioned by the United States Figure Skating Association. The competitions committee was headed by William Grimditch, Jr., of Philadelphia. On the committee were representatives from all parts of the country . . . Fay Kirby and Roberta Jenks, of Boston, Dorothy Lee of New York City, Mrs. John J. Allen of Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Otto Greschke, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. H. T. LeRoux, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. A. Zeiser, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. W. D. Balmain, New York City.

Cissy Madden Wins

YORK HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—Cissy Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., won the Southern Maine women's singles tennis title yesterday with a 6—4, 6—0 win over Mary Fuller, Manchester, N. H.

Miss Madden also teamed with Al Kovacs, California tennis player who like her is ranked nationally, to win the mixed doubles, beating G. Holbrook, Connecticut champ, and Phyllis Richards, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

In the men's singles, Jimmy Evert, Chicago, beat C. E. Swanson, Providence, R. I., 6—2, 6—2, to win the finals.

Wins Maine Title

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—A comparative youngster at the game, Mrs. Helen Tolan of Kennebunk Beach, with only five years' play behind her, recently won the Maine women's golf championship, defeating Mrs. Gladys Blaisdell, of Waterville, 3 and 2.

The match was nip-and-tuck until the 12th hole when troublesome putter proved Mrs. Blaisdell's downfall.

North Shore Trio Has Lead Of 6½ Points in Sears Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27—Bobby Coulson proved himself a "lemon squeezer" as he brought in the lemon boat Cursor, which sailed to two lasts yesterday, for third berth this morning and thus grabbed the longest lead ever maintained at this point in the 20 years' history of the National junior yacht racing championship for the Sears Bowl.

Edgewood Yacht Club with Dick Nickerson, the maritime master for the Narragansett Bay forces, received the cannon in this morning's race with Dick Mueller of South Shore Yacht Club, Milwaukee, Wis., second.

But Coulson's third lengthened the lead of the North Shore, Mass., trio to 6½ points over Pequot Yacht Club's Roderick McNeill of the Long Island Sound as that entry dropped to fifth place.

The first protest of the series was registered by Vineyard Haven's Joey Mills involving a port and starboard tack incident at the windward mark. The protest will be decided at a meeting later in the afternoon

The point standing of the crews for the third race of the series is as follows:

Eastern Y. C.	28½
Pequot Y. C.	22
Squantum Y. C.	20
South Shore Y. C. (Wis.)	20
Edgewood Y. C.	19¼
Richmond County	15
Kollegewidgwok Y. C.	15
Vineyard Haven Y. C.	12
Thames Y. C.	12
Point O'Woods Y. C.	4

Squantum Yacht Club's South Shore, Mass., champions, with John Bodge skippering, jumped from last place to fourth after the fluky and shifting wind left Bodge and his mates in an almost hopeless position. A tack to the sea, when the rest of the fleet were fetching the windward mark, favored Squantum by reaching faster with better wind.

The light and shifting southwesterly juggled the 10 crews into a sea-saw affair, with Edgewood gaining its first position when the wind hauled more southerly.

Coulson played the middle course and continued to prove sailing ability in their "squeezing the lemon" exhibition. Unless some dramatic finish on the part of its closest rivals, Pequot, Squantum and South Shore occurs, or Coulson drops badly, this Sears Bowl series, only in its early stages now, will be retained by another crew from this North Shore section.

Last year, the championship was won by Dick Mechem of Annisquam Yacht Club, whom Coulson upset in the district eliminations.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27 (AP)—The crew representing the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead held a substantial lead today as young yachtsmen seeking the National junior sailing championship and the Sears Club swung into the third and fourth races in a series of eight.

The Eastern crew made a clean sweep of yesterday's two races, winning the first by 1m. and 15s. over the entry of the Pequot Yacht Club of Long Island, and the second by 28s. over the Richmond County, Raritan Bay, N. Y., crew.

Ten crews, with each member less than 19 years old, are participating in the regatta. Two races will be held daily until the series is completed.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

American League

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (2).
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.

American League

Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia (night)
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Boston.

Junior Baseball

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 27 (AP)—Albemarle, N. C., and Passaic, N. J., came through with victories in the second round of the Northeastern section eliminations of the American Legion junior baseball tourney.

Albemarle defeated Springfield, Ohio, 8-0, yesterday afternoon for the Ohioans' second loss, eliminating them from this series. Passaic whipped Pittsfield, Mass., 9-7, last night.

Passaic's top hurler, Sammy Federico, was touched for nine bingles, and was removed from the box in the seventh when Pittsfield scored two times. Until then he had struck out 12 men.

Lefthalkard batted in six runs with a homer and triple, the latter with the bases full in the sixth.

Robert Duquette, Pittsfield pitcher, let Passaic down with four hits, but his mates came through with eight errors to aid the New Jersey lads to victory.

Ripple Must Join Reds

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27 (AP)—Leslie O'Connor, Secretary to baseball's Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, said Landis has elegraphed Outfielder Jimmy Ripple, instructing him to report immediately to the Cincinnati Reds.

Ripple, former Dodger, was obtained by the Reds from Montreal a week ago, but has not yet put in his appearance at Cincinnati. Landis' telegram, O'Connor said, was sent to Montreal "where we believe Ripple is."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	23	35	13	.371
Williams	113	435	148	.340
Finney	109	463	152	.328
Di Maggio	77	280	89	.318
Foxx	114	402	126	.313
Cramer	122	538	166	.309
Gelbert	26	81	25	.309
Cronin	121	443	127	.287
Doerr	120	474	136	.286
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Peacock	53	109	30	.275
Spence	39	59	15	.254
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	21	47	6	.111

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
*Rowell	98	332	115	.327
Ross	118	433	139	.306
Cooney	82	271	82	.302
Miller	117	440	124	.282
West	105	391	110	.281
Moore	81	268	71	.265
Hassett	111	430	100	.232
Sisti	101	388	88	.226
Glossop	66	177	40	.226
Masi	56	122	23	.189
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Berres	78	182	33	.181
Wietelmann	26	16	2	.125

(*Leads National League)

'Even Swap'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Manager Jake Podoloff of the New Haven club announced today the trading of Bob McCully to Philadelphia for Vic Myles, defensemen, and the outright sale of Glenn Brydson, wing and center, to Springfield. All three teams are in the International American Hockey League.

The McCully-Myles deal was described an "even swap."

Outstanding N. E. Amateurs Play for Qualifying Spots

As the best of the nation's professionals played the second 18 holes of their qualifying test for the P. G. A. championship down at Hershey, Pa., today, amateurs all over the country were engaging in sectional qualifying rounds for the U. S. amateur to be played Sept. 9-14 at Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Altogether 746 golfers—the smallest number in recent years—were playing in 28 different sectors for 140 places in the national amateur. The 140, of course, must go through another qualifying test when the championship begins in order to cut down the field to match play size.

The qualifying rounds for this section were taking place over The Country Club's lush layout in Brookline, where 36 young men—including champions, runners-up, and threats in various tournaments this summer—were seeking seven of those 140 places. New England has two automatic qualifiers—Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Woodland—by reason of their being former winners in the big event. The two were on hand, however, to see who would accompany them to New York.

The number that will eventually make the trip, nine, is two more than went from this district last year, when only six places were allotted and when big Jesse decided not to go. The New England representation did not make too good an impression in that tourney at Chicago. Only Holly Mandly, former New England champion, and Joe Lynch, former State champion, made the qualifying grade, and Mandly went out in the first round of match play, while Lynch fell by the wayside in the second.

Better Showing

Two New Englanders, who did not qualify from this section, made a slightly better showing, however. Johnny Burke, this year's Metropolitan champion who was attempting to qualify at Brookline today, and Dick Chapman, former French amateur champion, both reached the third round. Burke lost to Ray Billows, the eventual runner-up, while Chapman fell before C. Ross Summerville, 1932 national amateur champion and six-time Canadian amateur titleholder.

Two 18-hole rounds were due to be played today. Last year a 36-hole score of 153 was good enough to earn the final place.

* * *

When the first-round qualifying results were all in at Hershey yesterday, Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester was found to be still going strong. An extremely consistent player, expecially when the pressure is greatest, "Jug" appears to be giving notice that his presence will again be felt in the P. G. A. event.

McSpaden ended his first day's effort with a three-under-par 70 to wind up in a three-way tie for second with Ralph Guldahl and John Gibson. The trio was just one stroke in back of the pacesetter, Dick Metz.

Thoren Next

Next to McSpaden among the list of New England pros was blond Johnny Thoren of Woodland, as good a player as there is from tee to green, but whose putter is inclined to balk at the wrong times to keep him in trouble. The putter could not have been too far out of line yesterday, however, for John had a nice 72, which if duplicated today would see him nicely under the qualifying deadline—set by the experts at around 150.

At 74 were Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, Eddie Burke of Wianno on the Cape, and Gene Sarazen, New England's adopted son from Connecticut. Horton Smith and Jimmy Thomson, two of the well-known touring professionals who play out of Chicopee, Mass., and Stan Parzich of Wilbraham were in the group tied at 75. Parzich is the pro who defeated Tony Manero of Salem, former national open champion, in the playoff for the last New England spot.

The other local boys were farther down on the list. Ben Loving of Longmeadow had a 78; Tom Howe of Wellesley had an 80; and Jack Reidy of Auburn and Alec Hackney of Chicopee shot 81's.

* * *

Marcia Perrin of Santuit, 16-year-old Barnstable High School girl, shot a very creditable 81 yesterday to win the medal in the W. G. A.'s annual tournament for junior girls. Marcia was but three over men's par on the back nine, which she negotiated in 38 strokes. As a result she found herself the favorite for the tournament, which will conclude with the final Thursday morning.

* * *

Youngest player to qualify for the girls' junior-junior tourney—which is being conducted at the same time for girls under 15 years of age—was 12-year-old Wilhemina "Willie" Eaton, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Eaton of The Country Club. The junior-juniors played only 13 holes, and Willie covered eight of the last nine holes in 49 strokes. The youngster will enter the eighth grade at Beaver Country Day School next month.

U. S. Amateur Golf

Sectional Qualifying Round

Joseph W. Monahan, Jr., Belmont	38-39—77
Joseph H. Hoffman, Wollaston	43-27—80
Charles E. Earley, Salem	38-37—75
Ted Bishop, Woodland	37-37—74
Allan V. Ellis, T. C. C.	43-39—82
Fred J. Hannon, South Shore	38-38—76
Leo R. Brown, Woodland	43-39—82
Kenneth Corcoran, Oyster Harbors	38-44—82
Robert W. Knowles, Jr., T. C. C.	37-39—76
Joseph Looney, Trapelo	41-42—83
Edward P. Martin, Trapelo	37-41—78
Melvin F. Demarais, United Shoe	40-34—74
Melville P. Merritt, Salem	37-36—73
John P. Burke, Westchester	37-36—73
Richard W. Leonard, Nashua	No Card
Joseph Bonfilo, Trapelo	39-40—79
Thomas J. Leonard, Jr., Nashua	37-38—75
Leo Martin, Trapelo	34-34—68
Merrill Lord, Columbia	37-43—80
James W. Paul, Gulph Mills	41-40—81
Ralph L. Sawyer, Green Hill	40-44—84
David Whiteside, New Bedford	37-39—76
E. Tudor Cross, Jr., Rhode Island	44-44—88
Frederick G. Crocker, T. C. C.	39-40—79
Joseph P. Lynch, Blue Hill	36-36—72
John O. Levinson, Webhannett	37-37—74
Dr. Charles P. Leydecker, Norwood Hills	40-40—80
Franklin T. Pfaelzer, Jr., T. C. C.	37-43—80
David B. Sullivan, Blue Hill	40-41—81
Walter Senna, New Bedford	39-36—75
Joseph I. Melanson, Salem	37-38—75
Frederick J. Wright, Jr., Trapelo	40-39—79
Lafayette Young, Jr., Norwood Hills	42-42—84
Charles T. Stewart, Webhannet	40-42—82
Joseph J. Fay, Woodland	41-41—82
Warren Ingersoll, Sunnybrook	35-40—75

Girls' Junior Golf

Results at Woodland Today

First Round
Girls' Championship

Marcia Perrin, Santuit, defeated Marguerite Taft, Fresh Pond, 6 and 5.

Ruth Wilcox, United Shoe, defeated Katherine Maguire, Walpole, 5 and 4.

Mary Jane Wilson, Attleboro, defeated Mary Moore, Weston, 5 and 3.

Ann Fitzgibbons, Duxbury, defeated Emma Hooton, Oakley, 3 and 2.

Junior-Junior Division

Ann Gerrish, Wellesley, defeated Willie Eaton, Duxbury, 7 and 6.

Gene O'Neil, Charles River, defeated Barbara Callahan, Hatherly, 2 and 1.

Patty Murray, Hatherly, defeated Marie O'Brien, Hatherly, 1 up.

Nancy Jones, Bellevue, defeated Elaine Morton, Hatherly, 3 and 2.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Terry	1	1	0	1.000
Hering	30	8	3	.727
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Johnson	12	4	2	.667
Wilson	34	9	5	.643
Dickman	29	8	6	.571
Hash	32	7	6	.538
Galehouse	23	6	6	.500
Bagby	30	8	14	.364
Ostermueller	24	3	7	.300
Fleming	2	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	8	3	1	.750
Salvo	16	8	6	.571
Errickson	27	9	9	.500
Sullivan	28	8	12	.400
Strincevich	25	4	6	.400
Posedel	29	9	16	.360
Piechota	18	2	4	.333
Coffman	27	1	4	.200
Javery	23	0	3	.000

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns		120	462	66	163	.353
Appling, White Sox		114	429	68	149	.347
Williams, Red Sox		113	435	109	150	.345
Rowell, Bees		97	348	38	114	.328
Danning, Giants		111	423	57	136	.322
Walker, Dodgers		110	420	68	135	.321

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	2	2	3	0	0	0
Cramer rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Foxx c	4	1	2	2	7	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	1	2	2	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	2	3	1	2	1
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	1	3	4	0
Finney 1b	3	0	0	0	11	1	0
Gelbert 3b	4	1	2	2	0	2	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bagby p	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	32	7	11	14	27	14	2
ST LOUIS							
Heffner 2b	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
†Hoag	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laabs rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Radcliff lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Judnich cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Clift 3b	3	1	2	4	2	3	0
McQuinn 1b	4	0	1	1	6	1	0
Berardino ss	4	1	1	2	1	4	0
Swift c	3	1	1	1	5	0	0
Harris p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trotter p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Strange	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	8	11	24	11	0

*Batted for Trotter in ninth inning.
†Batted for Heffner in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	—	7
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6

Runs batted in: Foxx 2, Swift, Clift 3, McQuinn, Cronin 3, Doerr, Cramer, Radcliff. Two-base hits, Berardino, Williams, Di Maggio, Cronin. Three-base hit, Clift. Hits off Johnson, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Bagby, 2 in 6 2-3 innings; off Harris, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Trotter, 3 in 3 2-3 innings. Left on base, St. Louis 7, Boston 9. Stolen bases, Swift, McQuinn. Sacrifices, Judnich, Bagby 2. Base on balls, by Harris 5, by Johnson 2, by Bagby 2, by Trotter Struck out, by Johnson 2, by Harris 3, by Bagby 4, by Trotter 2. Double play, McQuinn, Berardino and McQuinn. Wild pitch, Bagby. Winning pitcher, Bagby. Losing pitcher, Harris. Time, 2h. 13m. Umpires, Grieve, Summers and Basil. Attendance, 2400 paid; 8380 boys.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Glossop 3b	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	1	2	1	2	0
West 1b	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
E. Moore rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Berres c	4	1	1	2	9	0	0
Strincevich p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	5	11	27	4	0
ST. LOUIS							
Brown 2b	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
T. Moore cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mize 1b	3	0	0	0	11	0	1
Koy lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Gutteridge 3b	4	1	2	3	0	2	1
Owen c	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Marion ss	4	0	1	1	2	4	1
Cooper p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lanier p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchinson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†J. Martin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hopp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	8	27	9	3

†Batted for Cooper in fifth. ‡Batted for Lanier in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Runs batted in, Glossop 2, Ross, Gutteridge. Two-base hits, Rowell, Ross, Berres. Home runs, Glossop, Gutteridge. Hits off Cooper 4 in 5 innings; off Lanier 0 in 2 innings; off Hutchinson, 1 in 2 innings. Left on bases, Boston 5, St. Louis 7. Stolen base, Brown. Sacrifice hit, Strincevich. Base on balls, off Strincevich 3, by Hutchinson. Struck out, by Strincevich 6, by Cooper 3, by Lanier 2, by Hutchinson. Double play, Marion and Mize. Wild pitch, Hutchinson. Losing pitcher, Cooper. Time, 1h. 39m. Umpires, Goetz, Pinelli and Reardon. Attendance (paid), 8472.

Reds Call In Pitcher

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announce the purchase of Witt Guise, 32-year-old southpaw knuckleballer, from their Columbia farm in the South Atlantic League. Guise has won 13 and lost 5 for the second-division Columbia team.

Caddie Champion

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—Elmer Bullock of Concord, high school golf team captain, won the State caddie championship here yesterday with a score of 82-74—156.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

"By-C," home entry, beat Ace, Port Washington, N. Y., yacht, 61-58 in International Star Class championship series at Newport Harbor, Calif.

Major Leaders Gain Ground—Pros Play Over Slushy Hershey Course—Sidelines

Bob Feller Helps Tribe Score 4 to 3

By the Associated Press

It's quite a task to shake baseball's league leaders out of the treetops in August, even when they look ripe for a fall.

The Cleveland Indians, who once this season gained the American League lead by losing four straight, seemed in danger of dropping off their precarious perch in the throes of another four-game losing streak last week end.

But they stopped it yesterday by edging out the Washington Senators 4-3 while both the second-place Detroit Tigers and third-place New York Yankees were kept idle by rain. As the result of this opportune triumph, the Indians increased their advantage over the Tigers to three games and over the Yanks to six.

Reds Divide

Meanwhile, the Cincinnati Reds split a double bill with the Philadelphia Phillies without harming their 7½ game advantage in the National League because the Brooklyn Dodgers also were rained out.

All of which goes to show that it isn't the short winning or losing streaks, it's the long haul that counts.

Cleveland's conquest of the Senators was made possible by Bob Feller, although he didn't get credit for the game. The fireballer went to the rescue of Mel Harder in the seventh and shut out the Senators in the last three stanzas.

Bucky Walters pitched and batted the Reds to a 3-2 victory in their first game, which incidentally gave the senior circuit champions a four-game winning string temporarily. He held the tailenders to five hits and batted in two of Cincinnati's own runs, one with a homer. It was Bucky's 18th win.

Syl Johnson Wins

Sylvester Johnson, the combination coach and pitcher for the Phils, then retaliated in the nightcap with a three-hit performance that left the Reds gasping. They had made only eight blows off the Phillies' Smoll-Frye pitching duo in the first game.

Carl Hubbell, who at 37 is working harder than a lot of baseball youngsters, made his third appearance in four days and saved the New York Giants a 10-5 verdict over the Chicago Cubs. The fourth-place New Yorkers manufactured 16 hits and clustered enough of them in the early innings to give Harry Gumbert an 8-1 lead in the first four frames. But he faltered and "Hub" pulled the Terrymen out, pitching five shutout innings and getting credit for his 11th victory.

Bagby in Relief

Another fine relief showing was that of Boston's Jim Bagby in helping the Red Sox to a 7-6 decision over the St. Louis Browns. He allowed only two hits in the last 6 2-3 innings. Manager Joe Cronin produced three runs with a double and a single.

The Boston Bees threw more water on the St. Louis Cardinals' conflagration by winning a night game 3-1 with rookie Nick Strincevich hurling five-hit ball. That's all the Bees obtained, too, but the Cards contributed three errors.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Hershey, Pa.—A gathering of champions at the P. G. A. tournament. Left to right, back: Walter Hagen, Jim Barnes, and Leo Diegel. Front: Paul Runyon, Denny Shute, Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta. Center: Red Bank, N. J.—"Pop" Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo., veteran, who captured the National Sweepstakes trophy in his 225-cubic-inch hydroplane, Tops III, beating out highly-touted Gold Cup boats on the North Shrewsbury River here recently, is pictured. Spotting the Gold Cuppers three times the power that he had under the engine hatch of Tops III, Cooper set up a new race record of 66.809 miles an hour for the three 15-mile heats. Right, New York City—Six of the champion swimmers who just returned from Portland, Ore., to appear in Women's Swimming Association of New York Meet at Manhattan Beach. Top row (left to right): Lorraine Fischer, Helene Rains and Marguerite Hoole. Second row: Mildred O'Donnell and Gloria Callen. Bottom row: Marilyn Sahner.

Metz Sets Pace With 69 In P. G. A. Championship

BULLETIN

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP)—Rain was coming down again today when the country's money golfers sloshed away in the second half of the 36-hole qualifying round for the P. G. A. match play tournament starting tomorrow.

The players were bundled up to their chins against the wet and cold. Walt Hagen wore a full-length rain coat. Spectators practically were non-existant.

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP)—Dick Metz of Chicago sneaked in between squalls of cold rain with a score of 69 yesterday to set the pace at the half-way mark in the 36-hole qualifying round of the 1940 Professional Golfers' Association championship — otherwise known as the "phantom" tournament.

It is called the "phantom" tournament for the reason that Lawson Little, the national open champion, is present only in thought. Not yet having completed his five-year apprenticeship as a club-making professional, Little is not eligible.

Commendable Golf

Metz played very commendable golf over a long and slushy course. His 33 on the par 37 back nine was only a stroke over the record for this stretch of tree-banked fairways and bunkers. He set the existing mark of 32 himself last summer in the Hershey open.

This morning, as a result of his sterling endeavors, the former Texan was in a very comfortable position. He probably could skid all over the course, shoot an 80, and still qualify for the opening round of match play tomorrow morning. It was estimated that a pair of 75's would be sufficient, considering the clover and the other difficulties of the Hershey course.

Metz's round was distinguished by the fact that he used only 29 putts in 18 holes; also by a terrible six on the par-four fourth hole, where his second shot wound up under a tree. He knocked in his first putt on seven sodden greens, and when he had finished he said:

"This course is made for Sammy Snead. He ought to win this thing."

Only a stroke behind Metz with 70's were Ralph Guldahl, the big stoop-shouldered fellow who won the national open title twice in a row; Harold (Jug) McSpaden, currently of Winchester, Mass., and John Gibson, a 29-year-old assistant professional from Chicago.

Assistant Pros

Assistant professionals, incidentally, are eligible to get in there and pitch at this tournament. For instance, Ben Hogan, who won the biggest money the past winter and who had a 72 yesterday, is something of an assistant, or "playing professional" himself, at his club at White Plains, N. Y.

Grouped at 71 after the first skirmish were a quartet of widely known professionals—Paul Runyan, who has won this affair twice; Jimmy Demaret, another of the extraordinary Texas crop of money players, Jimmy Hines, and Ky Laffoon.

With Hogan at 72 were Vic Ghezzi, Johnny Thoren, Reg Myles, and Eddie Kirk, and at 73 were Henry Picard, home pro and defending champion; Ed Dudley, Johnny Revolta, Herman Keiser, and Charles Sheppard.

Higher Scores

From there they went on up. Byron Nelson had a bad 76; Sammy Snead a 74; and Gene Sarazen, who has won the event three times, a 74. Horton Smith, Harry Cooper, Billy Burke, Denny Shute, Jimmy Thomson and Walter Hagen had 75.

Hagen, five times a winner of this tournament, spent probably two hours on the practice grounds early yesterday, surrounded by an admiring crowd. He enjoyed himself thoroughly.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

The American League Race

In the Red Sox dugout, a newspaperman asked a player if he thought the Yankees could win the pennant.

"Don't quote me, but I say yes," was the answer. "They're the hottest club in the league. For the first time in more than a month Joe McCarthy is getting great pitching. If Cleveland and Detroit don't move any faster in September than they did in August, New York is a cinch to go ahead."

"That's a tough club when it gets rolling," said another player," "and don't quote me, either."

Yankees Need 31

The scribe suggested that 95 games would probably win the pennant, and that at the conclusion of Sunday'ss double-header with the Chicago White Sox, the Yankees needed to take 31 out of 36 to make the grade. The Tigers needed 26 more wins and the Indians a mere 24.

"I don't think any club will win 95 games in this league," the first player continued. "Eighty nine or 90 should be enough. I think Washington took it one year with 88, with Cronin the manager. Cleveland will never win 24 more games the way they're going, and I don't see how Detroit can bag 26. If any team goes as high at 95 it'll have to be the Yankees. And they'll have to go a lot faster from now on, than they did up to the middle of August."

Classiest Nine

In winning six out of six from the clubs closest to the top of the standing, the Yankees brought back memories of the powerful outfit that annexed its fourth straight flag last fall. Since opening this Stadium stand against the western half of the American League, they have been far and away the classiest nine in the circuit. Joe Di Maggio has moved up among the leading hitters, after a mediocre early-season pace. Joe Gordon is hitting again and the keystone combination of Gordon and Frank Crosetti is clicking off double plays.

Bill Dickey is still low on the offensive list, but his hits are dropping more often. Tommy Henrich has done a good job in the outfield, and with Charley Keller temporarily on the injured list, George Selkirk is filling in brilliantly. Trade rumors involving Babe Dahlgren are no longer heard in the vicinity of the Harlem River, as the Babe is playing a great first base and pounding the ball in timely fashion. Red Ruffing is in stride again, and young fellows like Ernie Bonham, Marvin Breuer and Lefty Russo are coming through for McCarthy. Despite a tremendous mathematical handicap, the Yankees have more supporters in American League dugouts than all other so-called contenders combined

Credit to Manager

McCarthy's capable leadership was emphasized more during the lengthy Yankee slump ,than it was while the club was making pennant and World Series history. It is more difficult to handle a team of fading out-of-step, off balance champions, than it is to pilot a front runner. When you have a comfortable lead, as Yankee teams of the past have enjoyed at this stage of the campaign, everything seems to break right. The hits are falling in clusters. The pitchers can work in regular turn, without being asked to do overtime duty in the bull pen. The bad hops get in the habit of going against the other side. Players say that even the umpires bend your way.

But managing the Yankees through the first four months of the 1940 race must have been the biggest task McCarthy has faced in years. The team might have cracked wide open and dropped to the bottom of the standing. Joe could have lost his grip on the gang. It would not have been hard for them to start fighting among themselves. If the man guiding them weakens, they will too.

But McCarthy never ceased being a great leader. He kept his best nine on the field and saw it stay within reach of first place from the beginning, despite a wholesale slump among this hitters. And now, with the machine finally clicking on all cylinders, he is once again a factor in the race. If the defending champs make it five in a row, don't forget a bouquet for the skipper.

By a Staff Photographer

Joe McCarthy

Southern Californians Active in Many Sports

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—N. B.: The following paragraphs were not suggested by the Chamber of Commerce.

It might be the balmy weather, or maybe Southern California residents are too lazy to overwork themselves, but at any rate, they play more than perhaps residents of any other section. All organized sporting events are well-patronized, but their enjoyment of athletics doesn't end there.

They really participate in them—and with a vengeance.

Badminton courts are considered almost as much of a home necessity as the kitchen range or the garbage can. Croquet wickets clutter up the nicest of lawns and table tennis sets never get a chance to collect any dust.

Although they aren't common appurtenances to the average Southland home, swimming pools are becoming increasingly common and conversations turn almost as easily to that new dive which was mastered as to that allegedly low golf score made the other day.

Tennis Courts Busy

Tennis courts are jammed night and day here, while bowling alleys are doing a land-office business and new ones are springing up like unofficial Fifth Column investigators.

The popularity of bicycling already has been mentioned in this column and horseback riding is going forward by leaps and bounds.

Yes, Mr. and Mrs. Southern California and family are definitely sports-minded. They can't help themselves and they wouldn't if they could.

* * *

Midget auto racing fans of Gilmore Stadium in Hollywood are looking forward to the entrance of Rex Mays, speedster of dirt tracks and national speedways, into the nocturnal mighty midget frays.

This week Mays sent Manager Gene Doyle a signed entry challenging any of the drivers to a match race series, although he expressed a preference to meet Ronney Householder, the No. 1 throttle pusher of the Coast. He has a standing of 850 points. Second position man, Roy Russing, has 614.5.

With Mays' announcement gas burners at the Gilmore oval have been scrambling all over themselves to get the opportunity to meet him professionally.

Leading Contenders

Beside Householder, leading contenders for a chance are Ed "Swede" Lindskog, Pat Cunningham, and Russing.

Mays has been a midget car owner for two years, but has never appeared in competition on the night speedway. Now in the East, Mays will participate in three national championship races in the next two weeks in an effort to overtake the point lead of Wilbur Shaw for the national title and then will return to the Coast.

* * *

Julie Bescos, University of Southern California freshman football coach for the last three years, has been boosted into the varsity staff to assist Headman Howard Jones. He will fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Hobbs Adams, recently appointed head football coach at Kansas State College.

* * *

Bruce McCormick, newly-crowned California Open Amateur Golf Champ, is readying himself for the local qualifying trials, scheduled to open today (Tuesday) at Bel Air for the National Amateur Championships at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 9 to 14.

The Flintridge fireman toured the tricky Fox Hills course in 69 last week, three under par, for a 72-hole total of 280 to win the California open amateur title Jimmy Clark of Huntington Beach came in second.

A total of 16 Southland golfers were to compete in the sectional qualifying rounds for the national championships. The top four will enter the Eastern tourney.

* * *

Hollywood and Los Angeles baseball clubs recalled a total of 17 players from their "farms" late last week, thereby safeguarding their options on the young players.

Among those returning to the Hollywood fold are Gene Thompson from the Salina, Kan., team, who was credited there with 26 doubles, two triples, and 10 home runs, and Ed Wheeler, from the same club, who batted 17 two-baggers, eight triples, and six circle clouts. He also was one of the best base stealers in the loop, it was said.

The Stars could use a few apple-knockers such as they.

Mel Mallory, one of 10 players called back by Los Angeles, has been hitting .316 with the Moline club.

Bing Crosby, radio and film actor, has shown considerable interest recently in the new California Class C league. It wouldn't be at all surprising to have him wind up with a club of his own.

Coast umpires cast longing looks to Oklahoma City last week when a "be kind to umpires night" was held there.

Alpert Wins Left-Handed Medal Honor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27 (AP)—Sammy Alpert, Chicago accountant, coupled a brilliant three-under-par 68 on the afternoon round with a wobbly 79 for a 147 to win medalist honors in the fourth annual national left-handers golf tournament here yesterday.

Bucking a strong wind around the 36-hole qualifying route in only five strokes over par, Alpert nosed out Alvin Everett of Rome, Ga., the defending champion, by one stroke when the slim southerner had to play out of a trap for a six on the par-four final hole.

Dropping Putts

Alpert, a semifinalist in the same tournament four years ago, was dropping putts from every angle, running down six birdies and nine pars on the last 18 holes to lead a field of 32 championship flight portsiders into the first round of match play for the Waltke trophy.

As usual, the "Wrong Way Corrigans" of the links are playing in two divisions, one for those who have a chance at the championship and the other for the dubs, or "vacationists," who are here just for fun.

More than 50 lefties from all parts of the country are participating in the second class—where an 18-hole score of 110 might win a $50 prize.

Match play in both classes began today, with the finals scheduled for Friday.

Class by Themselves

Alpert and Everett were in a class pretty much to themselves for medal honors, but they will face stiff match play opposition from at least a half dozen other southpaws.

Among the strong contenders are Alex Antonio of Rosell, N. J., the 1938 national champion, who qualified with a 75-79—154; Herman Wyman, St. Louis, 74-78—152; W. N. Smith, Jr., of Platteville, Wis., 76-77—153, and E. J. Blank, Jr., of Batesville, Ind., 74-79—153.

Seedings In U. S. Singles

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Eight of the 10 seeded players in the men's singles will be sitting on the sidelines during the first round matches in the National championships starting at Forest Hills next Friday, but the No. 1 man will not be in the fortunate group.

Defending champion Bobby Riggs, seeded No. 1 in the draw yesterday, starts from scratch in meeting A. Ronald Lubin, of Los Angeles in the first round. The other seeded player who must earn his way into the second round—Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., listed No. 9—faces the task of defeating one of the better non-seeded players, Hal Surface of Kansas City.

In contrast to the men's singles, only two of the nine seeded players in the women's singles drew first-round byes when the pairings were made from the list of 78 entrants in the men's division and 55 in the women's.

Riggs was followed in the men's seeding by Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City; Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif.; Frank Parker, Altadena, Calif.; Joseph Hunt, Annapolis; Henry Prusoff, Seattle; Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, Atlanta; Elwood Cooke, New York; Mulloy, and S. Welby van Horn, Los Angeles.

Alice Marble, naturally, topped the women's seeded list. She was followed in order by Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.; Pauline Betz, Los Angeles; Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif.; Sarah Palfrey, Helen Bernhard, New York; Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, and two English girls — Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott—seeded as foreign entries.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Scott drew first-round byes. Miss Marble is scheduled to meet Barbara Strobhar of Newtown Square, Pa., in the first round.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 26

International League
Newark 8, Jersey City 4.
Baltimore 5, Syracuse 1.
Only games.

American Association
All games postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 7, Fort Worth 5 (12 innings).
San Antonio 4, Beaumont 3 (13 innings).
Shreveport 5, Houston 1.
Tulsa 5, Dallas 4.

Southern Association
Chattanooga 9, Birmingham 3
Atlanta 8, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 10, Little Rock 9.
Knoxville 7, Memphis 1.

Eastern League
Scranton 4, Williamsport 3 (10 innings).
Binghamton 9, Springfield 4.
Albany-Hartford, cold.

Golf Having Hard Time Now In England, Cotton Writes

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Local rules take care of balls which roll into trenches due to stop easy plane landings, but golf is having a hard time of it in beseiged England according to Henry Cotton, generally regarded as one of the game's great players.

Writing to Tom Walsh, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, that "we are going to see this job through now," Cotton said he was joining the Royal Air Force as a pilot within 10 days and disclosed that a serious shortage of water had hurt most of the country's courses.

Golf Just Alive

"Golf is just alive," Cotton wrote. "Our courses are covered with posts, poles, trenches, stone boulders, old rollers, in fact anything to stop aeroplanes having an easy landing. This does not interfere much with play and local rules cover any incidents. We have had a dry summer with no staff and no money and with the idea of saving our water reserves for fire emergencies. No watering has been done —with the greens very burnt up, some almost seriously—and as I write we are in the middle of another hot spell."

Reporting he had raised 24,000 pounds (approximately $96,000) in Red Cross exhibition matches, Cotton said: "I'm glad to read the P. G. A. of America is making a Red Cross effort. My play for this cause will be limited from now on, as will my golf anyway. It is the same for thousands of other chaps taken out of their careers at the wrong moment, but we are going to see this job through now. We have lots of our boys in the services but they will lose touch with their golf game, I'm afraid."

Breath of Air

Asking Walsh to keep him informed of competitive play in the United States—"It is like a breath of fresh air to get news of the old days and our golfers here lap it up"—Cotton said he had a new assistant, S. F. Dorman, at his course, the Ackridge Club of Berkhamsted, "Dorman was in Poland 10 years," Cotton wrote, "and lost everything—his home, property, and all personal effects. My young boys have long since gone so I got this older lad, who won't have to go for a bit, to keep after my shop whilst there is anything to do."

Seek Replacement

MONTREAL, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International League cast about hurriedly last night for a replacement for their star outfielder, Jimmy Ripple, after receiving word that Ripple must report to the Cincinnati Reds of the National League.

Hector Racine, president of the Royals, announced that he had received a ruling from Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's high commissioner, instructing the Royals to send Ripple to the Reds.

(The Reds claimed Ripple via the waiver route from the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Royals claimed that their agreement with the Dodgers specified that a 10-day notice was to be given before Ripple was taken.)

Racine said he had requested President Frank Shaughnessy of the International League to ask all clubs in the loop to waive a rule forbidding a team from getting a player of equal or higher qualification after Aug. 15.

Tennis Reversals

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP)—Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., and Henry Prusoff of Seattle, who lost to Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer in the finals of the National doubles tennis championship Sunday at Brookline, Mass., reversed the procedure yesterday when they defeated the 19-year old Californians, 6—4, 6—4, in an exhibition match here.

The country's No. 1 male and female singles stars, Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble, also were defeated in singles matches.

Mulloy, ranked seventh nationally, beat Riggs, 6—3, 6—1, while Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., defeated Miss Marble, 6—3, 6—2.

About 700 spectators saw the matches, staged on an improvised grass court.

Sanford Boys Give Veterans Baseball Lesson

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 27 (AP)—A group of Sanford, N. C., college boys gave a veteran Houston, Texas, team a lesson in baseball last night and handed it its first defeat in the National Semi-Pro Baseball Tournament, 11 to 3. The game was called at the eighth inning because of a tournament 8-run lead rule.

Only Sanford and Enid, Okla., Wednesday night opponents, remain undefeated. The youthful Sanfords went through four Houston pitchers, scoring single runs in the first, fourth, seventh, and eighth innings, and whirling in seven tallies in the fifth.

Center Fielder Jim Mallory led the Sanford attack, chalking up a home run, a double, and two singles for five times at bat.

Duncan, Okla., Halliburtons swamped Lancaster, S. C., 17 to 2, eliminating them from the tournament.

The Kansas champion Wichita Stearmans shut out Woonsocket, R. I., 7 to 0, eliminating them from the tournament. The game was called at the seventh, because of the tournament lead rule.

Semipro Baseball

At Wichita, Kan.
Results Aug. 26

Duncan (Okla.) 17, Lancaster (S. C.) 2 (eliminated).
Sanford (N. C.) 11, Houston 3.
Wichita 7, Woonsocket (R. I.) 0 (eliminated).

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
Cincinnati	75	44	.630	
Brooklyn	67	51	.568	7½
St. Louis	61	51	.526	12½
New York	61	55	.526	12½
Pittsburgh	59	58	.504	15
Chicago	61	61	.500	15½
Boston	47	71	.398	27½
Philadelphia	39	75	.342	33½

Results Aug. 26
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 5, St. Louis 1.
New York 10, Chicago 5.
One Game Postponed

Tennis Postponed

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Rain and wet grounds yesterday forced a one-day postponement in the opening of the National girls' lawn tennis championships at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cleveland	72	50	.590	
Detroit	69	53	.566	3
New York	64	54	.542	6
Boston	66	57	.537	6½
Chicago	62	56	.525	8
Washington	52	68	.433	19
St. Louis	51	73	.411	22
Philadelphia	46	71	.393	23½

Results Aug. 26
Boston 7, St. Louis 6.
Cleveland 4, Washington 3.
Other games postponed.

U. S. G. A. Bars Jim Ferrier For National Amateur Golf

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The United States Golf Association took all the international flavor and a lot of the interest out of the 1940 national amateur championship by ruling out Jim Ferrier yesterday, but there still are enough good golfers left to make a whale of a tournament out of today's sectional qualifying spree.

Counting out Ferrier and the 10 former champions who don't have to play in the sectional rounds, 747 players remain on the list. After today's 36-hole tests in 28 locations, only 140 of them will remain to go into the championship tourney at New York's Winged Foot Club Sept. 9-14. Obviously, they'll have to play a lot of good golf to win out against such odds.

Action Bewildering

The last-minute disqualification of Ferrier, amateur and open champion of Australia, was as bewildering to the fans who figured he had a very good chance of winning as it was to Jim himself. It was based upon the publication in Australia of a profusely illustrated book called "Jim Ferrier's Golf Shots."

The U. S. G. A. contention is that it is a book of instruction and as Ferrier receives royalties from it, that makes him ineligible under the U. S. G. A. amateur rule. Ferrier argues the book merely analyzes his own unorthodox style without trying to tell other golfers how to play.

Leading Candidates

With Ferrier out, the leading candidates for the title seem to be the 10 exempt players—Marvin (Bud) Ward, the 1939 winner; Willie Turnesa, Johnny Goodman, Johnny Fischer, George T. Dunlap, Jess Sweetser, Francis Ouimet, Max Marston, Jesse Guilford, and Chick Evans.

Still a quick survey of the entry lists for today's competition reveals plenty of others who may come through. New York's Metropolitan district, topping the list with 143 entries and 25 qualifying places, shows the biggest list of star candidates. Among them are Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., runner-up in two of the last three tournaments; Robert Sweeney, former British amateur champion; Dick Chapman, Eddie Foy, Tommy Tailer, Charles Whitehead, George Voigt, Neil White and Ellsworth Vines. Chicago is a good second with Wilford Wehrle, Johnny Lehman, George Dawson, Gus Moreland, and Hank Kowal among the 73 candidates for 15 places.

Outstanding Players

Various other districts reveal such players as Albert (Scotty) Campbell, Harry Todd, Jack Munger, Don Schumacher, Walter Emery, Bobby Dunkelberger, Skip Alexander, Harry Haverstick, Jr., Ed Meister, Bill Holt, Fred Haas, Jr., Rex Eaton, Ed Kingsley, Ted Bishop, Johnny Burke, Pat Abbott, and Bruce McCormick shooting against big fields for the few places available in the main event. As an added attraction, two stars of the 1940 public links championship, Robert Clark of St. Paul, the winner, and Ed Furgol of Birmingham, Mich., the medalist, are competing by invitation of the U. S. G. A.

The Los Angeles district even has Bing Crosby and Randolph Scott, who are pretty well known in the acting business, shooting against Abbott and McCormick, who may not be so hot under the lights but can warm up a golf course.

English at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—English tennis champions, Valerie Scott of Hampshire and Betty Nuttall of London, defeated May Sutton Bundy of Santa Monica and Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, 6—0, 7—5, yesterday in a doubles match at the Newport Casino.

Although the English team won the first set handily, stubborn defense by the Americans forced several of the second set's games into deuce. In a singles exhibition, Pauline Betz of Beverly Hills, defeated Miss Bundy, 6—4.

Following the matches, Eleanor Tennant Conducted a tennis clinic. Alice Marble, America's ranking star, will play on the Casino courts today.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Good Looking' Speech Can Be Effectively Self-Taught and Is Worth the Effort

You May Be in a Newsreel Closeup Any Day! Even Now Your Friends Like You to Look Like Yourself When You Talk. Here Is Help From an Expert

By Josephine Dillon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Nowadays, in preparing voice and diction for efficient and correct speech, it is important to take into consideration the appearance of the lips in action.

It is not only the motion-picture actor who is faced with the necessity of being photographed while speaking, but everyone considered news, or involved in any way with the fast moving arena of public interest may be at some time photographed. Almost anyone of us might be in the public interest for a time, and if in the public interest, then before the public eyes in a newsreel, in lectures, in candid camera shots, or perhaps in television. Then, too, our friends and families every day see us talk.

For a number of years now I have been preparing people to speak "attractively" as well as efficiently and beautifully. So, I should like to share some of the secrets of this work, and supplement the fine articles on speech that have been appearing on this page from time to time.

Exaggerated Motions

First of all, let me remind you of the size of the screen as compared to the size of the human face. Such screens average 18 to 24 feet high; sometimes more and sometimes less. The large theaters of the great cities are much larger than that. So, the person speaking will be the size of the screen his picture is thrown on. In a close-up—the picture of his head and shoulders—the face would be the size of the screen. In a big theater, that is generally about 30 feet high. You can readily understand then that lips that size must move carefully.

Quite often during the showing of newsreels there will be a ripple of laughter in the audience when some person or momentary or permanent renown is speaking. This laughter is usually due to the exaggerated action of the speaker's mouth and lips. Often the entire face is in unnecessary action.

Form Them On the Inside

It seems important for schools and colleges, as well as for private coaches, to take this question of appearance into their teaching of speech, and teach their students to modify their lip action as much as possible, instead of holding too closely to traditional, or by-gone, ideas of sound formations.

A quick review of the anatomy of the lips will help in grasping these newer methods of speech action.

Notice that when the lips and teeth are closed, the line of meeting of the lips comes against the upper teeth, so that when the mouth opens the edge of the upper teeth shows—or should show. Check this with a mirror. This is the first preparation for "good-looking" speech. The shape of the mouth, especially the upper lip, should not be distorted while speaking.

"But," you will probably say, "how can one make the lip consonants— the V, F, B, M, P and W —without changing the shape of the lips?"

There will be some lip change in the formation of those consonants, but the changes will be only slight, and the sounds will be firm and correct. The way to form the lip consonants without unbecoming distortion of the lips, is to form them on the inside of the lips instead of on the outside—that is, form them against the teeth.

Tense the muscular band which surrounds the mouth and forms the lips, and notice its thickness by pressing against it with your tongue. There is no reason, except tradition, why the lip consonants should be made with the outside layer of this muscular band rather than with the part next to the teeth.

Practice Before A Mirror

Experiment, while watching your lips in a magnifying mirror of the sort that women use for making-up and men for shaving. Make a series of "V's," first by touching the upper teeth against the outside of the lower lip, and then touching it farther and farther towards the inside of the lower lip. You will find that the sound of the "V" will not differ, but that the appearance of the action will be very much better indeed, when the lower lips is not drawn back out of shape in order to form a "V" on its outer edge. The same action makes "F."

Practice such words as vivid, velvet, view, few, fifty, five, value, vivify.

Having established the natural parting of the lips, and the formation of the "V" and "F," now study carefully in your mirror the forming of an "M" without distortion of the lips.

Observing the action carefully in your mirror, you will find that the "M" looks best when the lower lip meets the upper lip against the upper teeth—in the natural position of the lips when closed. Do not bring the upper lip down to meet the lower lip. You will find, by experimenting and observing, that the "M" sound can be just as distinct when made by pressing the inside of the lips together, instead of the outside, and there will be no distortion of the shape of the lips.

When the natural shape of the lips is not destroyed while speaking, they will photograph well, no matter how large a reproduction is thrown on the screen. Do not let the upper lip sag down and cover the upper teeth while speaking There should always be a gleam of the edge of the upper teeth in speech. Allowing the upper lip to sag over the teeth takes all life from the expression of the face, and adds years to the appearance.

Practice observantly such words as murmur, mama, mister, memory, mummery, milk, move, moon.

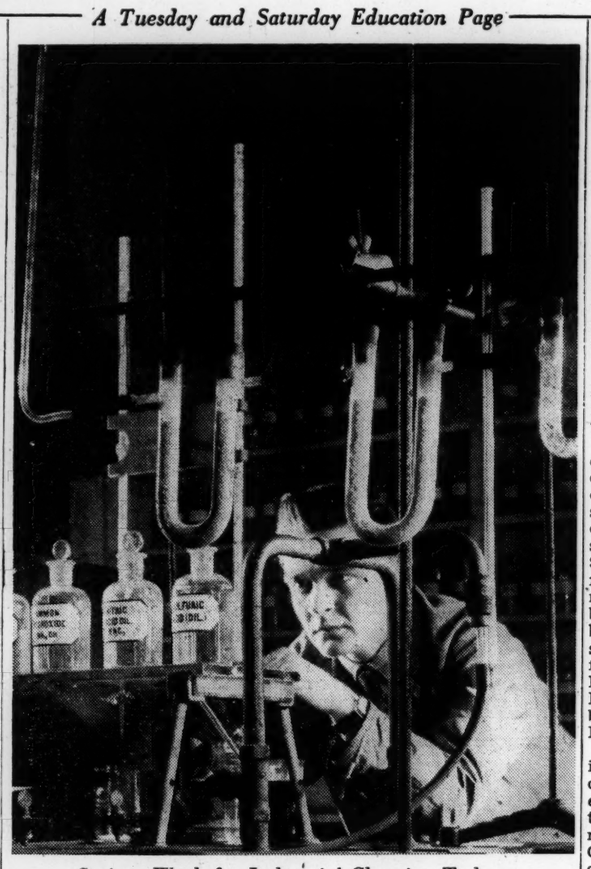
Try Other Sounds

Having mastered the "M" try the "B" and the "P." You will find that they are made easily and becomingly by pressing the lips together against the teeth, without changing the contour of the mouth. Try such words as began, baby, before, booby, biped, bivalve, primp, prune, political, probably.

Of course, the "W" must purse the lips, but only slightly. And the vowel sound "oo" can also be made with only the merest pursing of the lips if the inside of the lip muscle is kept firmly against the teeth.

Also be careful not to open your mouth too wide in speaking. It is an exploded theory that the sound of the voice comes through the opening of the mouth. The space between the teeth, when the mouth is open, photographs black, and is a very ugly blot if too widely opened. The width of a finger is sufficient.

Do not stiffen your lips in this experimenting. Let them keep their natural shape. Return constantly to the original position of closed lips and closed teeth, with the lips meeting against the upper teeth and then opening the lips softly, showing the edge of the lower teeth. Check this position often in your study of your mouth, and learn to maintain this position. Then you can face your audiences, cameras, and friends without causing the remark that "You are good-looking until you start to speak."



Serious Work for Industrial Chemists Today

With more than half a world at war, and many countries involved against their wills, all technological training takes on serious vein, whether it contributes directly to defense or eventually to rehabilitation when at last peace is won. With few exceptions, technological courses of high grade can be got only at specialized colleges and schools, of which the Massachusetts, Carnegie, and Armour-Lewis (recently renamed Illinois) Institutes of Technology are notable examples in their fields. There are also schools devoted to special aspects of such training, such as electrical schools and diesel engineering schools. At the secondary school level there are vocational, technical, and trade schools, public and private. This young chemist is doing his laboratory work in an industrial chemistry course offered by the Franklin Union Technological Institute, Boston, a private endowed school offering technological training in both day and evening classes at low rates. Benjamin Franklin himself left the money originally used to provide the training that now is carried on by this school. Andrew Carnegie also had a part in its progress.

Improving College Speech

Hanover, N. H.

Nearly every speech dialect in the United States gets voiced in the Dartmouth College Speech Clinic, where a year-round program is being carried out to correct the defects of students assembled from 47 different states. Foreign accents also mingle with southern drawls, New England twang, broad "A's" from the Boston area, and flat dialects from the middle west. In fact, one of the Clinic's major problems last year was a German student who wants to learn English without losing his German accent.

As part of the program directed by the department of public speaking, every Dartmouth undergraduate has had his voice and enunciation tested. Reading tests are compulsory for entering freshmen each fall, while voice recordings are made by all students taking public speaking courses and by any others who want recordings made and are willing to pay a slight charge. By means of these tests and recordings, Carl D. England, director of the Clinic, and Almon B. Ives, his assistant, are able to single out Dartmouth students who need help.

Increased Use Of Programs

The Rochester, N. Y., School of the Air reports an increase of more than 16,000 regular, enrolled listeners who made use of its programs during the past year. There was also an increase in the number of schools outside of the city which listened in. More than eighty schools in the surrounding territory have this year made The School of the Air part of their regular teaching program.—Education by Radio.

Through the Editor's Window

Exiled Scholars Facing Toward the Light

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Humility and courage are being lived in many ways in our time, and offer high inspiration to those alert to see these qualities where they may be found. Just north of here, in pretty Wolfboro, New Hampshire, on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, both humility and courage have been the heart of a summer seminar that is most unusual. Its "pupils" are expatriated men and women from across the seas, some 50 of them, and all are scholars in their own fields. Forty of them have Ph.D.'s, some have other degrees in addition, and most of them have written books. Writing of this seminar, L. H. Robbins tells us in a recent New York Times Magazine that its purpose is to give the exiles (for they are scholars driven from their homelands by the Nazi persecution of intellectuals) "a working knowledge of the language and the customs of the land where they have taken refuge."

As you might have guessed, it is one of the projects of the American Friends Service Committee, ever abundant in good works. The seminar, held in Brewster Academy, has been run "on a shoestring," according to Mr. Robbins, $1,000 from the Friends, and $100 from each of the expatriates, in many cases these member-amounts being provided in whole or in part by organizations or friends of the scholars. Dr. Hertha Kraus, Professor of Social Economics at Bryn Mawr, is the representative of the Friends' Committee, and Dr. Herbert A. Miller, sociologist, of Bryn Mawr, is head of the faculty.

The "students" from overseas include archeologists, mathematicians, concert pianists, radio singers, philosophers, composers, historians, political scientists, journalists, and a judge from a high German court. "Among them," according to Mr. Robbins, "are Lutherans, Catholics, Jews, a Christian Scientist, and a Quaker."

Some are separated from their loved ones, all have lost their property, some were in concentration camps.

* * *

But they have been proving the stuff of which they are made. It is not easy to begin all over again, in a new land—and in a new language! Their very attitude toward education and scholarship has been different from that to which they are now accustoming themselves so courageously. The easy informality of the American professor in a summer school, his coat off, perhaps sitting on the table to talk, was startling to many of them at first. University professors on the European Continent have not done such things. But friendly American informality evidently has attraction. There has been a great lessening of pedagogical stiffness, we are told. Formal attire has given way to slacks and sweaters, for example, and many "are coming to address one another as 'Mister' instead of 'Doctor'."

As is usual with the Quakers, some manual labor is considered an important part of daily living. So these European Ph. D.'s have been taking turns waiting on table and washing dishes. Mr. Robbins says they joke about it, too. For an American Ph. D. this manual labor would probably be nothing extraordinary; in fact, time to get his Ph. D. might even have been earned in this way or some other, and any American professor has probably at more than one point in his domestic career helped with the dishes! But these things are different in traditional academic and scholarly circles in Europe. It has taken flexibility and good sportsmanship to do this, and has probably been accepted as a fine experience, too, as I do not doubt each scholar would affirm.

* * *

Mr. Robbins tells us several interesting bits. Two strangers were calling at the local stationery store, trying to explain what they wanted. One had been a university professor at Prague, the other a grand opera composer in Vienna. Aided by the woman at the counter they identified the idea of "notebooks," and went off with their purchases, practising the new word. Another bit: A former editorial writer for a once world-respected German newspaper confided that he had recently read a copy of the New York Times through, "every word," he said, "and it took me two days."

The scholars have been chosen for this experiment in "Americanization for the academic circle" by philanthropic agencies, among them the Committee for Christian Refugees and the International Education Committee. Wolfboro has of course been benefited in many ways by their presence—through opportunities to share its lovely homes, motor boats, cars, and other luxuries; and through the fine influence of men and women who, facing resolutely toward an unfamiliar future, entered upon the enriching experience of the seminar with such courage and humility.

A Tuesday Column

A Handbook For Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Handbook for Youth," by Merle Colby, published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., 270 Madison Ave., New York, $2.50. This is a useful volume of timely information for young people between 14 and 25, dealing with: fields of work, how to get more material on them, how to apply for jobs; what the social security plan is and how young people are affected by it; education; health; recreation; home and housing; books for youth; a directory of youth organizations; a list of youth-serving organizations (non-governmental). Of course in 316 pages covering such a vast field there are bound to be superficialities here and there, as indeed there are. We don't know just what good it would do young people to read some of the brief paragraphs on education, for example. On the other hand the information on youth organizations and the job material are both very fine. A "must" for school libraries and boys' clubs, and worth individual ownership by anyone dealing with young people.

New Views of Home Scenes

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

Last summer I went on a lovely trip east and thought the scenery was so beautiful, but it wasn't until we came home that I realized how beautiful the scenery was here. Perhaps I was too used to it to really appreciate it before. The hills and river valleys are so picturesque.

We have gone up some of the rivers in a canoe. The Little Miami runs through wooded lands and farm lands, but, where it is dry the river is too shallow to go very far. The scenery along the Ohio is quite interesting also.

(Miss) M. F.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

Although I have been a regular reader of the Youth Round Table columns in the Monitor for quite a long time, this is the first time I have written to you. I always enjoy reading them, and would like very much to receive letters from any part of the British Empire or United States.

You ask in one Monitor how study groups and clubs are getting on. I am a member of a club where the members each take it in turn to give a talk or commence a discussion with a subject of topical interest. Unfortunately we are undecided whether or not to close it down as most of the members have joined the Forces.

I feel very grateful for all the very interesting articles in the Monitor which I find time to read during my lunch hour every day.

(Miss) G. B.

Bird Day in S. Australian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aus.

More than ever, emphasis is now being given in South Australian schools to the value of trees and birds. Just before the winter season starts all the pupils celebrate arbor days, and a love for birds is also definitely encouraged. Sponsored by the Education Department, both enjoy the advantage of an official status and teachers are able to develop a sympathetic attitude of mind toward reafforestation and the economic importance of birds. These lessons form one of the most inspiring features of school life and an unusual success may be claimed in the increasing enthusiasm by both city and country scholars.

In a land where trees are so vital, and where birds play such a valuable part in the economy of nature, Arbor Day and Bird Day are outstanding annual celebrations.

Out in the dry areas of South Australia, where even a winter garden is impossible, small rockeries provide a touch of color as a relief to an otherwise sombre landscape. In a few cases the presence of a small garden oasis established in a limestone wilderness stands as a testimony to the zeal and enthusiasm of teachers and pupils. They overcome the rainless seasons with a resource as bright as the brave touches of color introduced against overwhelming odds.

Apart from the protective value and permanent beauty of trees, the children are told on Arbor Days of the part they play in checking soil erosion, and of the responsibility to future generations in mattars of tree-planting and care of birds. There are many Bird Clubs in the schools and competitions in observation are held, with gold and silver medals as prizes. Points are awarded for accuracy and originality of recorded notes regarding birds and trees in the various districts and there is keen rivalry all over South Australia. In an agricultural community like that of South Australia, the importance of bird and tree protection is regarded as an indispensable feature of the curriculum of the Government schools.

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Commerce and Finance

British-South American Trade Maintained Despite Dangers

Business and Industry

Standard Gas Integration Step Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has given its approval to the first step taken by a major system in compliance with the so-called "death sentence" of the Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

The commission found that a plan offered by the $850,000,000 Standard Gas & Electric Company for disposal of the common stock it owns of San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, was "fair and equitable."

Standard Gas was one of the nine big systems against which proceedings for geographical integration was begun last spring. It is also one of those against which proceedings for corporate simplification are pending. (The "death sentence" requires a utility holding company to limit its holdings of operating companies to those in contiguous areas.)

Standard Gas proposed to offer to exchange its 99,387 shares of San Diego common, after they have been reclassified into 10 times that many shares, to holders of Standard Gas notes and debentures at a rate of 58 shares for each $1,000 face value of the securities.

The commission, noting that Standard Gas had expressed belief its funded debt was excessive, said that the plan "would accomplish the dual purpose of reducing the debt and disposing of the stock."

Standard Gas' offer to end its control of San Diego, a company with $44,000,000 assets operating in the San Diego, Calif., area, is part of a broad program under which it would dispose of all of its West Cost properties and retain only those in the Minnesota-Wisconsin and Pittsburgh areas. It would cut in half the number of states in which the system operates, eliminate some non-utility properties and reduce the funded debt.

The SEC pointed out that its approval of the exchange proposal did not mean that it was approving the system's integration plan filed June 14.

Commenting on the exchange proposal, the commission said:

"In general, we consider plans of this type to be in the public interest. They further the ends of Section 11 (B) of the holding Company Act (the portion covering integration), and are generally beneficial to security holders."

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., has become President as well as Chairman of the Standard Gas & Electric Co., holding unit of a big public utility system.

As President, Mr. Crowley replaced Bernard W. Lynch, who has been with the Standard Gas system more than 30 years and became President in 1936.

The shift, effective Aug. 15, was disclosed in a letter to Standard Gas & Electric security holders offering the top company's debentures in exchange for common stock of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., part of a plan for simplifying the corporate set-up.

Mr. Lynch was made chairman of the finance Committee of the Philadelphia Co., largest subsidiary in the Standard Gas system, and remains as a director of other units, including San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric.

Mr. Crowley became chairman of the holding company last December, succeeding Victor Emanuel, who took the chairmanship of the finance committee.

Mr. Crowley retained his government post as chairman of the FDIC but is expected to devote all his attention to the utility system after the November elections.

Packing Firm Seeks Recapitalization

CHICAGO (AP)—Miller & Hart, Inc., packing firm, sought stockholders' approval of a revised recapitalization plan which would eliminate accumulated dividends of $30.47 a share on the outstanding convertible preference stock.

The plan would extend maturity of the company's $581,300 of debentures from 1943 to 1950, and wipe out the balance sheet deficit.

The firm proposes to exchange each share of outstanding preferred into two new $10 par preference shares and four shares of new common stock with a par value of $1 a share. The new preference will be entitled to dividends at the rate of $1 annually, cumulative if earned.

The new plan offers common stockholders one share of new common for each share held.

Portugal Ships 51 Cases Gold to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Portuguese steamship Corte Real warped into her pier in Brooklyn Monday with 51 cases of gold bars in her hold, consigned to the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Regulation gold bars usually have a value of $14,000 each, and are packed four in a case, which would make the ship's gold cargo worth around $2,856,000.

The gold was shipped here by the Bank of Portugal, steamship circles said. It was assumed the yellow metal would be added to Portuguese balances in this country and used to pay for American goods going to Portugal.

Road Asks Bids on Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Pacific Co. asked for bids on $11,820,000 serial 15-year 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates. The bids will be opened in the railroad's New York office Aug. 28. The company recently announced plans to buy new equipment.

New Autos Sold Well Above 1939

By the Associated Press

Detroit

R. L. Polk & Company has announced that a tabulation of automobile registrations for the entire country show that 2,130,600 new passenger automobiles were sold during the first seven months of 1940, compared with 1,638,410 in the comparable period of 1939.

New truck registrations in 1940 up to Aug. 1 totaled 342,031 units, compared with 293,573 in the first seven months of 1939.

New unit registrations for July of this year were 315,246 passenger cars and 50,913 trucks, compared with 229,246 passenger cars and 44,747 trucks in same month a year ago.

Britain Making Every Effort To Boost So. American Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The importance of British trade with the Americas, stressed from London at the outbreak of war, has become more apparent since the greater part of Europe was sealed by Nazi conquest.

For South Americans there remain two spheres of overseas commerce—the United States and the British Empire. Japan has not been able to profit to the extent anticipated. More war-time trade was expected with this Far Eastern neutral. Lack of it is attributed to China war attrition.

The British are interested in buying and selling—a balance of accounts with South America, so as to avoid the transfer of gold or dollar exchange, required to pay for war purchases from the United States.

Southern capitals are receiving continual visits of emissaries from the Overseas Trade Department, the Ministry of Information, the Admiralty and the Bank of England in the promotion of this British drive. Local merchants and the general communities are reminded of their patriotic duty to co-operate. British manufacturers have sent more sales catalogs to South America in the last three months of war than in three years of peace.

Route Is Safe

Provided the Atlantic can be kept free from raiders, the route to British ports is regarded as comparatively safe except within the radius of submarines and planes operating from the European continent.

Shipping to and from the eastern ports of South America can take either the direct voyage or be routed diagonally for the protection of British naval forces in North and Central America. There is also the additional security of the 400 mile Pan American belt, which both Germany and Italy are expected to respect in view of the present New World mood.

On the direct voyage, preferred by the meat carriers, British ships can be provided with naval protection sent out from Gibralter when entering the danger zone. Spanish intervention would make this route more difficult if the Canary Islands provided hostile bases for submarines and aircraft.

These are the strategic considerations for the British in boosting their South American trade with the east coast of South America. Their trade with the west coast, substantial but less important, is subject to no greater dangers than that with the United States, because of the sheltered route through the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal.

Up until recently, appearances suggested and figures confirmed than Anglo-South American trade is normal. About 150,000 tons of German, Italian and European continental tonnage is paralyzed in Argentine ports alone, but blue ensign tonnage movement continues. Arrivals and sailings are neither advertised nor regular, but no actual deficiency is noted.

British importers declare there is no competition in the market. They concede first place to the United States in virtually every country—even in Argentina, long considered a sterling preserve—but hold that South America absorbs all the special and supplementary manufactures that Britain can provide.

At this time special attention is being given to coal and textiles. It is a fact that more British colliers have appeared in southern ports since shipments were stopped to Italy and France. This class of fuel is specially needed in Argentina, where a shortage has arisen.

Little Competition

There is no Anglo-American competition in either of these lines. The field is big enough for both with the absence of other competitors. South Americans, however, are not elated, claiming that the rise in the value of their produce does not compensate the higher charges for British manufactures, freight and insurance. The British point out they have the task of naval protection. The South American could retort that it is a British war—but they don't. The majority admit the cause is their own and are prepared for sacrifice.

Importers generally state they are obtaining satisfactory delivery from England but complain of lack of a direct air mail service. For years they relied on the French line whose operations are suspended. Air mail is now routed via New York. Ordinary mail takes about a week longer than the prewar average. If German and Italian importers could do actual business they might have a laugh at the expense of the British, because, due to Spanish co-operation, they run a joint weekly air service to this continent. A few urgent orders have been executed in this way, but for purposes of propaganda rather than for business.

The importance attached to the South American market by the British is seen in the refusal to accept young men as volunteers for the defense services if their employers certify they are required for business maintenance. Community life is being invigorated to impart patriotic emphasis to the trade drive. In some countries, Chile for example, the communities are sectioned, a leader being appointed to maintain contact with each dozen or so members.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

New records for inactivity were again made last week in Wall Street. Monday's stock trading on the New York Stock Exchange was the smallest, 130,000 shares, in 24 years. Bond trading on the same day, at only $1,940,000, was the smallest for a five-hour day since August, 1917.

Saturday's trading on the Curb was the smallest for any day since the Curb went indoors and began keeping records. A stock exchange seat sold at $35,000, the lowest price since 1914, when a seat sold for only $1,000 less. Customers' men sat round reading mystery stories and playing practical jokes, and brokers who thought they knew what hard times were admitted they had never seen anything like this.

The market had a bit of a rally. It was just enough to regain what had been lost the previous week, and so to continue the sidewise movement of the summer. The occasion was the favorable turn of the Battle of Britain, with at least temporary disappearance of the previous week's clouds of German bombers over Britain, and with more optimistic statements coming out of Britain about the prospects of the war, and a continuous slow rise in the London market, right under the shadow of the German Messerschmidts. It is obvious that this market is still deeply concerned with the outcome of the European situation, which seems to have far more influence over stock prices than any other development, including domestic politics and business.

Business News Holds Good

The business news continued good. Steel operations which appeared to have hit a ceiling round 90 per cent, are likely to attain a new peak for the year this week. British orders continue to take 500,000 tons a month, or about 10 per cent of our output; and the defense program is steadily becoming more of a tangible instead of a psychological factor. It is beginning to take shape in an extraordinarily heavy industrial construction program, and in day-to-day news of huge new plants to be built by this company and that, at $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 a plant.

In fact a breach seems to have been made in the obstruction to the defense program set up by the administration's insistence on tying amortization changes to the troublesome excess profits bill. The breach consists of a ruling by the Comptroller-General permitting the government to compensate manufacturers separately over five years for new plants built solely for defense operations.

Another way round is being found as more and more manufacturers have decided to follow du Pont's example in agreeing to build and operate for the government, instead of building defense plants on own account and then trying to collect the cost before the emergency is over and the plant becomes useless. Still another gain may appear in the proposed "bankable contract" which would make it safe for a bank to lend on the strength of government business.

Profits Tax Complications

These may take away some of the need for splitting the excess profits tax from the write-down liberalization. The deeper Congress gets into the excess profits tax business the more complicated it gets, for it is obviously a social and not a revenue measure. Making exemptions in order to avoid injustice merely cuts down the revenue further, and now it is said that even the small estimates made recently by the Treasury were too large.

It looks as though a political battle is being laid out over the delay in the defense program, with the reform group preparing to charge that business is holding out on the program for its profits, and business charging that the Administration is holding out for its reforms. The Administration, however, is in a tactically difficult spot, for the holding out so far is largely on the part of sub-contractors, who have more political power than the few big companies who take the first orders, and who also are harder to get at if the Administration tries to get tough. The use of sub-contracting is on the increase, and necessarily so in order to get maximum production.

Some of the best business news is coming from the automobile industry, which, having under-estimated sales this summer, is now going ahead with a 1941 output program much larger than last year and indulging in most optimistic expectations for the model year just beginning. Retail field stocks are well below last year and demand is well above, and in the next three weeks a rapid increase in production is expected to get under way.

In fact consumers generally seem more optimistic than producers. Retail sales are running six to 10 per cent above last year, as consumers apparently go ahead without waiting for defense orders. Possibly a fear of higher retail prices is one cause.

Tool Unfilled Orders Rising

From the machine tool industry comes news that orders are running almost double shipments, and that unfilled orders are rising 25 per cent a month. The recent Washington move to permit the Administration to embargo export of needed machine tools is an indication of how tight the bottleneck is getting.

There was little political news of stock market interest. Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech apparently was a stand-off market-wise, for though its high quality was bullish, its warning of sacrifices to come was bearish. Betting odds remaining about unchanged at something round six to five for Roosevelt.

Commodities staged a microscopic rally, then lost it. They can't drop much further now, because they are being supported by government loans, promises, restrictions, etc., and they can't rise much further because there's too much inventory lying about and too much excess producing capacity back of that. Hides, which follow the stock market, dropped to the lowest in 30 months. Apparently the AAA is going to do something for domestic sugar, perhaps by cutting the quota the 200,000 tons by which it is generally assumed to be in excess of consumer requirements.

Incidentally, a slow rise in commodity prices continues in Great Britain—not enough to be called inflation, but enough to threaten it. It seems due, however, chiefly to shipping difficulties and taxes and not to factors likely to become effective in this country for some time to come.

New Financing Successful

Some refunding issues are being sold. Morgan Stanley's Clinchfield offering went fairly well, with a four per cent coupon for safety. Dillon Read is bringing out $25,000,000 of 3 per cent 25 year debentures for Celanese. The bond market has held up very well in view of the war developments of the last three months, and some new money issues are now being talked about.

Incidentally, the government market wouldn't be surprised to see perhaps as much as $500,000,000 of RFC notes offered soon, and then there is the possibility that the Treasury may offer, as of September 15, to refund the $737,000,000 of 1½ per cent notes due December 15.

The stock market appears still gloomily anticipating political and military news bad enough to offset the very favorable business outlook. Steel operations are high, automobile production is expanding, gray goods business is going well under the spur of army orders, retail sales are well above last year, industrial construction is booming, and residential construction is continuing its upswing.

Business can anticipate that no matter who wins the election it can bank on several more years of heavy government deficits. All these things are bullish, but the market still has its eyes on the Dover coast and on the continuing popularity of anti-business sentiment. The result is still a stalemate in the stock market, and it looks as though it wouldn't be broken for a while yet.

Pipe Lines Raise Crude Oil Prices

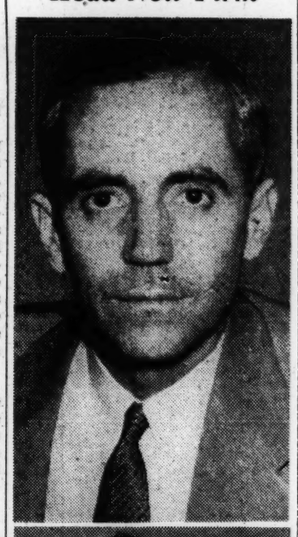
LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Three pipe lines operating in Kentucky have put into effect a 10-cent per barrel increase for crude oil.

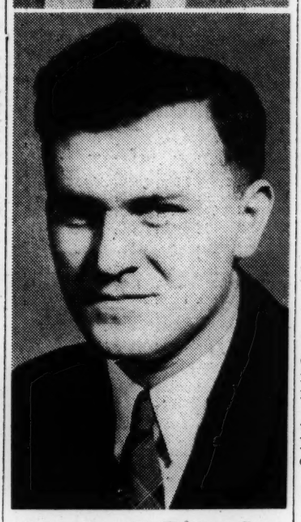
Paul J. Calvert, superintendent of the Owensboro Ashland Company, announced at Owensboro an increase from $1 to $1.10 on western Kentucky crude and said similar increases were made for eastern Kentucky crude.

Carl Morris, general manager of the Producers Pipe Line Company, said crude oil prices had been increased by his company from $1 to $1.10.

The Ohio corporation through Frank Wilson, President, announced an increase from 95 cents to $1.05 a barrel for the Birk City and Henderson production.

Head New Firm





Above: Ross W. Thomas, General Manager of the Philgas Division of Phillips Petroleum Co., elected President of the newly formed Hydrocarbon Chemical & Rubber Company. Below: Dr. Waldo L. Semon, originator of B. F. Goodrich's Ameripol and Koroseal, elected Vice-President of the new concern.

Thomas President Of New Synthetic Rubber Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ross W. Thomas has been elected president and general manager of the newly organized Hydrocarbon Chemical & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio. He is general manager of the Philgas Division of Phillips Petroleum Company, which joined with the B. F. Goodrich Company in the formation of the new concern to manufacture and wholesale synthetic rubbers in sheeted form to Goodrich and other firms in the rubber industry.

Dr. Waldo L. Semon, originator of Goodrich's two synthetic rubbers, Ameripol and Koroseal, was named vice-president and director of research. Herman P. Gangwer, a member of Goodrich's accounting department was named treasurer, while Hy Byrd, assistant secretary of Phillips, was appointed secretary.

W. F. Avery, assistant secretary of Goodrich, and B. F. Stradley, secretary of Phillips, were appointed assistant secretaries of Hydrocarbon. Harry N. Stevens, former member of the Goodrich legal staff, was named patent attorney.

Frank M. Andrews, formerly of Philgas, was named general sales manager, and W. D. Parrish, of raw materials control at Goodrich, technical service engineer.

Directors of Hydrocarbon are Frank Phillips, chairman of Phillips Petroleum; K. S. Adams, president, and G. G. Oberfell, vice-president in charge of research. Representing Goodrich are David M. Goodrich, chairman; John L. Collyer, president, and T. G. Graham, vice-president in charge of production.

Blair & Co. Returns To U. S. Bond Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bair & Co., investment bankers, announce their return to the Government bond field after an absence of a decade.

The firm states that its opening of a United States Government securities department in New York is prompted by the more than doubling of the national debt in this period, the widening diversification of issues which comprise the direct and indirect debt of the Nation, and the enormous increase of government holdings in institutional portfolios.

The rounding out of its investment service by the addition of the new department permits the firm to serve the ever increasing demand for government securities from banks, insurance companies, corporations and private investors through its 13 offices throughout the country.

The government bond department is under the direction of C. Marshall Wood, Vice-President. George B. Seager, Vice-President, is associated with him. Mr. Wood was, until recently, a Vice-President of C. F. Childs & Co., Inc., with whom he was connected for 16 years. Mr. Seager was formerly a Vice-President of the First Boston Corporation, which firm he served for more than 18 years in its Boston and New York offices.

Republic Aviation Net $842,161 in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGDALE, N. Y. — Republic Aviation Corporation earned $842,161, after provision for normal federal income taxes, during the first six months of this year, President W. Wallace Kellett announced.

Mr. Kellett said the figure, representing the first half-yearly profit in the corporation's nine-year history, was equivalent to 75 cents per share on 982,408 outstanding common shares after establishment of reserves for dividends on the preferred issue. No deduction for federal excess profits tax has been made in the reported, unaudited figure, he said, and proposed legislation on this subject may affect net earnings for the year.

Net sales of the corporation to the United States and foreign governments for the period were $3,783,673.

Cotton Men Agree on Levy To Push Sales

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Merchants and mill operators handling 90 per cent of the Nation's cotton crop have agreed to contribute to the National Cotton Council five cents a bale on all cotton and three cents a ton on all cotton-seed they handle, the National Cotton Shippers Association announced.

The program had been outlined several months ago to become effective as soon as merchants and millers handling 90 per cent of the crop, based on last year's figures, signed agreements. The shippers association secured the agreements.

"The raw cotton industry is ready to launch the most thoroughgoing war in history," Council President Oscar Johnston declared. "With new and greater funds at our disposal, we shall be equipped to continue the long, hard struggle to regain lost markets at home and abroad through advertising, attacks on trade barriers, and scientific research."

"Under the finance plan cotton producers will pay five cents a bale at the first point of sale to the cotton merchant or ginner or warehouseman acting as merchant," a Cotton Council spokesman said. "This contribution is carried on from merchants to compressor, who remits the accumulated fund to the council, or from merchant to textile mill, which remits on uncompressed cotton.

"A three-cent-a-ton contribution on seed made by ginner and crusher is similarly assembled and remitted to the council by the oil mills."

The Government estimate for the 1940 crop is 11,400,000 bales. During the past year 4,500,000 tons of cotton seed were crushed.

Commercial Loans Down $6,000,000 In Week of Aug. 26

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $6,000,000 decline in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities in the week ended Aug. 21 was reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

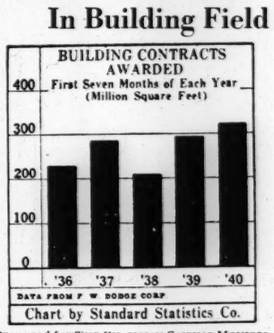
New York banks alone reduced these loans $12,000,000, and banks in the other 100 cities had increases which failed to offset half of this loss.

For the 101 cities, however, a total of business loans outstanding was $4,455,000,000, or $517,000,000 more than a year ago.

First National Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—First National Stores, Inc., reported June quarter net profit of $664,566, equal to 81 cents a common share, compared with $713,794, or 87 cents on common, in the 1939 June quarter. The company operates a chain of retail food outlets in New England.

Further Gain Seen In Building Field



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Reappraisal of the building situation indicates that estimates of construction contract awards in 1940 must be revised upward. The F. W. Dodge figures show that contract awards in the 37 eastern states during July set a new post-depression record at $398,700,000. Contract awards in the 37 eastern states this year should approach $3,700,000,000, which would compare with $3,550,000,000 in 1939.

Looking beyond the end of 1940, it appears probable that further gains will be recorded. The building of new munitions plants in inland areas will not only swell the contract awards for industrial construction but will bring marked activity in construction of housing for workers and provision of necessary commercial and recreation facilities as well.

$21,769,530 New Contracts for Army Supplies Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Awarding of $21,769,530 in new contracts for army supplies was announced by the War Department.

The largest contract, $16,075,000, for gunpowder, went to the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Del. Hercules recently signed a contract to operate a new government-owned powder plant to be built at Radford, Va. Last week, the company received an initial $2,500,000 order for powder.

Other contracts announced included:

Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., milling machines, $134,220.

Cincinnati Milling Machine and Cincinnati Grinders, Inc., Cincinnati, milling machines, $148,890.

Williams Lumber Company, Columbus, Ga., temporary buildings at Fort Benning, Ga., $2,079,790.

Ford J. Twaits-Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., temporary housing at Camp Ord, Calif., $2,731,000.

Whittenburg Construction Company, Louisville, Ky., temporary housing at Fort Knox, Ky., $473,000.

Delivery dates were not announced.

4th Quarter Steel Prices Unchanged

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27 (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiary which traditionally takes the lead in setting steel prices, announced yesterday present domestic prices on most principal items will be extended into the fourth quarter.

Base prices reaffirmed included those for hot rolled carbon steel semi-finished material, bars, structural shapes, plates, steel sheet tiling, hot and cold rolled sheets, hot rolled strip and standard rails as well as all hot rolled alloy steel items except alloy plates.

Base prices for alloy plates were set at $3.275 per 100 pounds delivered in Pittsburgh and $3.28 per 100 delivered in Chicago.

NEW YORK (AP)—Reaffirmation of present steel prices for the final quarter of 1940 was in line with expectations in the trade here.

Steel operations at 91.3 per cent of capacity this week were the highest of the year, and mills reported incoming orders closely approximating output.

Due to rising costs of some steel ingredients, including ferro-alloys, most quarters anticipated no reduction in prices. On the other hand, with steel companies beginning to roll metal used in connection with the nation's $10,000,000,000 defense plans, it was doubted prices would be boosted at this time.

Steel executives, it was said, wanted no accusing finger in Washington leveled at them with the charge that quotations had been lifted to enhance profits at the expense of the defense program.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

Service as sure as sunrise

Modern dairies have a proud record of service — and they have conscientiously earned their customers' confidence. You'll find many of these fine dairies inviting your patronage through advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	225,000
Previous day's sales	161,740
1940 volume to date	140,088,615
1939 volume to date	142,105,916

Stock Trend Indefinite In Listless Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The stock market today was unable to work up enough animation to go anywhere in particular.

While weakness was rare, gains also were scarce. Numerous issues were unchanged from Monday and, near the fourth hour, minor advances and declines were fairly wall balanced.

Dealings were a bit livelier than yesterday when the turnover was the second smallest for a full session in 24 years. Transfers today were at the rate of approximately 225,000 shares.

Again war developments, including persistent Nazi air bombing of England and retaliatory attacks on Germany by British flyers, received the principal blame for the speculative lethargy. Business news proved a prop for selected stocks, but was ignored elsewhere. The tax problem remained as a large question mark.

Among resistant stocks were Sperry, Anaconda, Kennecott, North American, Pullman, Bullard, Texas Corp., and Great Northern.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, Pennsylvania, Loft, and International Nickel.

Ahead occasionally in the curb were Humble Oil, American Cyanamid "B", and Todd Shipyards. Lagging were Electric Bond & Share, International Petroleum, and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bonds Off Fractionally

Fractional declines were a shade in the majority in late bond dealings today.

The foreign dollar department again furnished the widest fluctuations as traders attempted to adjust their holdings to the latest war developments. A feature of this group was a rise of nearly 4 points in Denmark 6s, recouping part of Monday's bad slump.

Francisco Sugar 6s broke 5 to 35 after announcement of a cut in U. S. sugar import quotas. The company grows sugar in Cuba.

British Empire issues mostly traded lower as traders noted the continued big-scale air attacks on England. Australia 4½s fell more than a point. On the sale of one bond, Belgium 6½s tumbled 7.

Down a shade were Armour of Delaware 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Western Union 4s.

Higher were Nickel Plate 4½s, Michigan Central 3½s, Santa Fe general 4s and Texas Corp. 3s.

U. S. Treasury issues showed little change.

Wheat and Corn Prices Rally Briskly

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Both wheat and corn prices rallied briskly in the final hour today. Traders reported the upturn was due to a rush to cover commitments by local shorts, December and May wheat and May corn touched new highs for the day.

Firmness in the northwest markets and slackening of liquidation caused some of the earlier sellers to cover and wheat advanced as much as 1⅜ cents from the day's low points.

Soy bean futures shot up 3-3½ cents a bushel.

Gas, Electric Rates Cut In Northern California

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The State Railroad Commission announced a $5,000,000 a year gas and electric rate reduction for Northern California. The cut will save electric consumers of Pacific Gas and Electric Company $2,000,000 a year and its gas patrons $3,000,000.

Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield said the reduction would become effective in October and "is the largest single reduction in rates ever made in the 28-year life of the Railroad Commission."

Calif. Business Activity In July Well Above 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California business activity in the month of July rose slightly above June levels and was substantially ahead of a year ago, according to the Current Business Outlook published by Wells Fargo Bank.

The Wells Fargo Index, measuring California business in terms of the 1923-25 average equaling 100, stood at 113.1 in July as compared with 113 in June and 97.7 in July last year.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Security prices held up well today although trade was confined mainly to leaders in each category. British Government bonds showed general gains of 1-16 point. A few losses spotted the industrial group although textiles attracted buying favor. Kaffirs recovered after a shaky start. Trinidad issues again took leadership of the oils. A few provincial orders sustained domestic rails. Foreign boands coasted along evenly.

Liverpool: Early declines in cotton futures were erased later today and the market closed 1 to 4 points up. Local support and trade calling provided support.

Montreal Security Values Up

MONTREAL—The value of securities listed and traded on the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market during July recovered from its lowest point since regular compilations were begun six years ago, and at July 31 last values totaled $6,191,799,835, an increase of $54,765,804, from the end of June, when values totaled $6,137,034,031. Compared with the end of July, 1939, the current figure shows a decrease of $743,374,327.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55¾	55¾	A'g 26
52½	32⅝	Acme Steel (3)	2	47	47	47	+ ⅜
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+2¼
19¼	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	7	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	A'g 24
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	A'g 24
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	A'g 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1⅛e)	5	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 26
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	154½	153½	153½	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
73⅜	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	A'g 24
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	4	32	31	31⅞	— ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	44	44	44	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	54	53	54	— ⅞
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 26
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	7	6¾	6¾	A'g 23
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 23
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	24	2⅛	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	95	95	95	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176	176	176	A'g 22
33¾	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 26
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 26
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅜	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 23
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 23
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 23
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	51	51	51	+ ¾
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22	22	22	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 26
13½	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	5	12½	12¼	12½	
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	A'g 26
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 26
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	51½	51½	51½	A'g 23
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	44	44	44	
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	24	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅛e)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135½	135½	135½	A'g 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ½
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	13	13	13	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	1	160⅞	160¼	160¼	— ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	72½	72½	72½	A'g 26
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	3	73½	73½	73½	— ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 24
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
101½	83⅛	Am W W I pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	39	39	39	— ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (33⅓k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	17	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 26
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 24
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	26¼	26	26¼	A'g 21
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	38	4¾	4⅛	4¾	+ ⅝
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	42	40⅛	41⅝	+2⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 19
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	—1¾
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5c)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 23
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

B

197⅛	123⅝	Bald Loco ct	2	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 26
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	A'g 26
8¾	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 23
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	5	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	27¾	27¾	A'g 23
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 26
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	8	7½	7½	A'g 20
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	18	76¾	76	76¼	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120	119½	120	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	21	21	21	— ½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 24
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	3	13⅝	13½	13½	
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	A'g 26
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 22
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	6	5¼	5	5¼	A'g 23
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	4	20	19½	19½	
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	4	32¼	32	32	— ¼
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	30	23¾	23½	23⅝	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 23
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	21½	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	5	5	5	
33¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	21	29⅞	29	29¾	+1¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	16	27	27	28	+1¾
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	18	17½	17½	
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	A'g 26
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 24
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 26
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	10	6½	6½	6½	— ¾
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	A'g 26
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camph Wy(.90e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 26
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47	47	47	
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	44	43¼	44	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	6	28⅞	28½	28½	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6	6	6	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17	17	17	A'g 23
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	A'g 26
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	A'g 26
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	2	23½	23½	23½	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	12	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	6	⅄	⅄	⅄	+ ⅄

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	⅄	⅄	⅄	A'g 7
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 22
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅄	⅄	⅄	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10	10	10	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅝	2⅜	Childs Co	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	15	72⅜	71½	72	— ¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 23
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	5	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34⅛	34	34	A'g 22
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	8	104¾	104	104½	— ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 23
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	3	10½	10½	10½	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	A'g 23
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	A'g 22
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Coml Carb (3e)	1	77	77	77	A'g 21
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	38	37½	37¾	— ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	A'g 26
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	59½	59¼	59½	A'g 23
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	18	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	A'g 23
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	A'g 26
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	32	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	8	27¾	27½	27½	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	A'g 26
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	A'g 21
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	6⅛	6	6	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	A'g 23
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	12	3	3	3	A'g 23
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	13½	13½	13½	
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	13⅞	13½	13½	A'g 26
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	6	8½	8½	8½	A'g 23
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	6	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 24
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	43	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	18	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	54	54	54	A'g 23
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ⅝
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Stock Brokers Ask for More Trading Hours

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—With the volume of trading in the New York Stock Exchange at the lowest since 1916 in several trading sessions lately, agitation among members for a longer trading session has been renewed.

A proposal to extend the closing hour to 4 p. m., New York time, from the present 3 p. m., it was learned in brokerage circles, has received considerable support. The Association of Stock Exchange Firms was said to be supporting the move, and to have been in touch with exchange officials.

Proponents of the plan urge it as a method of increasing trading volume, arguing it would give traders a longer period in each day to execute orders. Some with offices on the Pacific Coast were said to favor the move, because the present closing hour in New York is only noon there.

Opponents of the plan have taken the position that there is more than ample time to execute all the business available in the present five-hour trading period (two hours on Saturday), and that extending the hours might result in a burdensome increase in expense, particularly when the 40-hour week becomes effective, under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, in October.

Also, proposals to extend the trading period in past brought several complaints to the exchange from afternoon newspapers that a later closing would seriously disrupt edition schedules. Some exchange officials expressed concern that it might prompt considerable curtailment of publication of securities tables throughout the country.

The last time there was serious agitation for a longer trading period was in June, 1939, when the exchange considered closing on Saturday. This brought proposals for extending the trading period Mondays through Fridays.

While the officials of the exchange declined to comment upon the present movement, which has developed in recent weeks, it was understood the Board of Governors may discuss it at its meeting tomorrow.

Northwestern Utility Calls Mortgage 5s

NEW YORK — Northwestern Public Service Company is calling for redemption on January 1, 1941 all of its outstanding first mortgage gold bonds, series A, 5 per cent, due January 1, 1957, at par and accrued interest plus a premium of 4 per cent. The bonds will be redeemed at the office of The Chase National Bank, 11 Broad Street, New York.

Holders of the bonds may present same for payment on and after Aug. 29, and the bonds will be redeemed in the order of their presentation on the same terms, with interest to January 1, 1941 plus the full premium of 4 per cent, provided that not more than $4,650,000 in aggregate principal amount of the bonds are paid prior to the close of business on December 31, 1940.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 24 compared with Aug. 24, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $9,184,148.59 ($11,940,148.43); expenditures $26,564,586.39 ($20,274,470.03); net balance $2,531,898,074.51 ($2,347,665,608.63); working balance included $1,799,442,095.99 ($1,656,670,023.07); customs receipts for month $18,654,283.58 ($20,926,672.62); receipts (or fiscal year (July 1) $721,550,462.66 ($666,268,875.10); expenditures $1,390,076,998.08 ($1,522,788,632.45); excess of expenditures $668,526,535.42 ($856,519,757.35); gross debt $43,892,207,841.43 ($40,874,621,617.24); increase over previous day $37,519.17; gold assets $20,831,295,328.71 ($16,575,165,358.91).

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¾s '43-44 Mch	102.18	102.18	102.18
2	3¼s '45-43	108.11	108.11	108.11
2	3¼s '46-44	109.6	109.6	109.6
1	2¾s '47-45	108.20	108.20	108.20
1	4¼s '52-47	119.22	199.22	119.22
2	2¼e '56-44	102.22	102.22	102.22
1	2¾s '60-55	107.25	107.25	107.25
1	2¾s '59-56	106.25	106.25	106.25
2	2¾s '63-58	106.13	106.13	106.13

New York City Bond

12	3s '80	95½	95⅜	95⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
16	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42	41⅞	41⅞
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12	Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	87½	88
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	47⅛	47	47
1	Am Int 5½s '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	105 25-32	105 25-32	105 25-32
2	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¼	109	109
1	ArmDel 4s '57	102	102	102
7	ArmDel 4s '5	102¼	102	102¼
5	AT&SF 4s '95	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	ACLine cll 4s '52	61	61	61
6	ACLine 4½s '64	48⅛	48	48
3	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	28½	28⅜	28⅜
2	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	66½	66½	66½
12	B&O '95 st A	29¼	29	29
10	B&O 2000 D	29	28¾	29
1	B&O '96 st P	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
13	B&O cv 5½s cl	12⅜	12	12
7	B&O 4s '48	67⅜	67	67⅜
5	B&O SW '50 st	43	45	45
1	Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	BethSteel 3s '59	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	BethSteel 3¼s '65	105	105	105
3	Beth Stl 3s '60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Boston&Me 5s '67	71	71	71
15	Bost&Me 4s '60	71¼	71	71
14	Bost&Me 5s '55	75⅛	75	75
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	Bkly Un 1st 5s '50	104	104	104
2	BufR&P '57 st	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
1	BushTerm 5s '55	38½	38½	38½
3	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	91	90¼	90¼
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	89¾	89¾	89¾
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	89	89	89
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	90	90	90
2	Can Nor 6½s 46	103	103	103
2	Can Pac 5c 54	71½	71½	71½
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	Can Pac 4s 2 60	53¼	52¼	52¼
2	Caro C&O 6s 52	107 21-32	107 21-32	1707 21-32
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	5	5	5
7	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107	106¾	107
7	Cen Pac 5s 60	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	60	60	60
2	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	12¾	12¾	12¾
4	Cen Steel 8s 47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Certain-td 5½s 48	78	78	78
4	C&O rfg 4½s 96E	100½	100¼	100⅜
3	CB&Q 4½s 77	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	85½	85½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
5	Chi & Erie 5s 82	96	96	96
4	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8	8	8
2	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	2	2	2
7	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
4	Chi & N W 4½s 2037	8	8	8
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	4½	4½	4½
7	Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	90¾	90¾	90¾
11	Childs Co 5s '43	35¼	35	35
10	CCC & St L 4½s '77	49¼	49	49
1	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	73	73	73
6	Col F & I 5s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2	Col Rv Pw & L 4s '65	105	105	105
3	Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
3	Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109	109	109
5	Consum Pow 4¼s '66	107⅝	107½	107⅝
7	Crown Cork 4s '50	106⅛	106	106
2	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Dayton P&L 3s '70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Del & Hud rfg 4c '43	48½	48½	48½
10	D & R G 4s '36	7	6⅞	7
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
6	Erie rfg 5s '67	12¼	12	12
28	Erie rfg 5s '75	12¼	12	12¼
2	Erie 1st 4s '86	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25	25	25
4	Erie cv 4s '53 A	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
4	Erie cv 4s '53 B	20½	20½	20½
3	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
1	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7	Francis Sug 6s '56	38	35	35
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	73¼	73	73¼
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	79½	79½	79½
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	94	94	94
4	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86⅞	86¼	86¼
12	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86½	86	86
11	Gulf M & N 5s '50	82⅜	82	82
10	Gulf M & N 5½s '50	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44½	44½
12	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70 B	111¼	111	111
3	Ill Cen 4s '51	89	89	89
6	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	45	45
17	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2	ICA-CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44¼	44¼	44¼
1	ICA-CSL&NO 4½s '63	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
5	Interb R Tr 6s '32	33	33	33
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
10	Int Gt Nor a1 6s '52	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	8¾	8¾	8¾
4	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	48	47¾	47¾
3	Int Paper 5s '55	102½	102½	102½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Int T&T 5s '55	29½	29½	29½
10	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1⅛	1⅛	1
18	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	98½	98½	98½
4	K C South 3s '50	62¼	62¼	62½
3	K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1	Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	41½	41½	41½
2	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	42¼	42¼	42¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	49	49
2	Lac Gas 5s '42	85½	85	85½
4	Libby McN&L 4s '55	102½	102⅜	102½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
1	Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	96	96	96
8	Loews 3½s '46	102½	102¼	102⅜
10	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94¼	94	94
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	50	50	50
2	McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¾	103½	103½
8	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5	Mo Pac conv 4s '75	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101½	101½	101½
9	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32	32	32

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	125.31	26.85	22.00
Net change	—.40	—.01	
Previous close	125.71	26.86	22.00
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Natl Steel 3s '65	105	105	105
4	N Eng RR 4s '45	37	37	37
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	126¾	126¾	126¾
2	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104½	104½	104½
3	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	NYC rfg 5s 2013	57	56¾	56¾
12	NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51⅞	51⅞
1	NYC cn 4s 98	56¼	56¼	56¼

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Resumed Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Centlivre Bw Corp	10c	.. Sep.	6	Aug. 27

Accumulated

WisP&L7% pf	$1.16 2-3	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf	$1	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31

Extra

Ca Celanese	50c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Magor Car Corp	25c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 17

Irregular

Excello Corp	65c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Garner Roy Ltd A	25c	.. Sep.	3	Aug. 29
Gen Fire Ext	15c	.. Sep.	16	Aug. 30
Potash Co of Amer	40c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 14
St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co	60c	.. Sep.	1	Aug. 26
Selby Shoe	12½c	.. Sep.	5	Aug. 29
Todd Shipyards	$1	.. Sep.	16	Sep. 3
U S Graphite Co	20c	.. Sep.	16	Sep. 3

Regular

American General Insur Co (Houston)	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
AmRl M 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 16
Atlantic Ref pf	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 4
Baldwin Co pf A	$1.50	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Bzil Tr L&P pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Ca Celanese	25c		Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Ca Gen Elec	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Cap Wire Cloth & Mfg Co,Ltd	8.5c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Citizens Wholesale Supply Co 7% pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Clearing Mch Cp	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Dayn & Mich RR	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do 8% pf	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Dix Ice Cr Co ($5)	12½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Duncan Mills	40c	Q	Sep. 3	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
El Paso Nat Gas Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 16
Fulton Mkt Cold Storage Co 8% pf	$2	Sep.	2	Aug. 21
Gorton-Pew F	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Holland Furn	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Ill Zinc Pol Co (Madison, Wis) 3⅚pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Macassa Mines	8c	Q	Sep. 18	Aug. 31
Magor Car Cp	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Mahon (R C) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Meyer(HH) Pack 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Myers & Bro (F.E.)	75c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Mutual Sys. Inc.	5c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do 8% pf	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Niles-B-Pond	75c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 5
N States Pw (Wis.) pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Onomea Sug Co	10c	M	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
So Pa Oil	37½c	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 12
So Shore Util Asso	$1.50	pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Stedman Bros. Ltd	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 6% conv pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
U S Sug Cp $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Do $5 pf	1.25	Q	July 15	July 2
Wisc P&L 7% pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do 6% pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 27

Europe†

Sterling	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	4.03	4.03	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2279	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0725	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0388	.0388	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso*‡	.2275	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3600	.3600	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2275	.2287	*
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0569	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8687	.8687	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **1929 average. (r)Not quoted. xNominal.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	NYC 3⅜s 46	81¼	81¼	81¼
8	NYC cv 3¼s 52	57¼	57	57¼
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54	54	54
7	NYCh&StL 6s 41	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	65	65	65
15	NY Ch&CtL 4½s 78	55	54⅜	55
1	NYCh&StL 4s 46	83½	83½	83½
2	NY Dock cv 5s 47	49	49	49
5	NY G El H&P 4s 49	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1	NY Lack&W4s73A	52½	52½	52½
2	NYNH&H 4s 57	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3	NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
10	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	18	18	18
20	Nor Pac 6s 2047	60⅜	60	60
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48½	48½	48½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	108¾	108¾
1	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1	Okla G & E 3¾s '66	109	109	109
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 3s '46	117½	117½	117½
3	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105	105
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
8	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112½	112½
11	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	89	88⅛	89
19	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	107½	107½	107½
4	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
12	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103	102¾	102¾
6	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96½	96½
1	Pen RR 4¼s 81	97	97	97
8	Pen RR 3¾s 70	89¾	89½	89¾
16	Pen RR 3¼s 52	85	85	85
6	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 st	43	43	43
2	Pere Marq 5s 56	67	67	67
5	Pere Marq 4s 56	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	PCC & St L 4½s 77	100	100	100
12	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	70¼	70	70
1	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	81½	81½	81½
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Readg 4½s '97 A	70¼	69	69
11	Reming Ark 4¼s'56ww	99¾	99½	99½
7	Republic Stl 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Republic Stl 4½s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
2	St L S F 4½s 'B	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
13	SA&A Pass 4s '43	63¾	63¾	63¾
3	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	28	28	28
1	Seab A L cn 6s '45	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2	Sea A L 4s '50 unst	8½	8½	8½
10	ShellUn 2½s '54	97	97	97
2	Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	SoBellT&T 3¼s '62	109	109	109
4	SoBell T&T 3s '79	105	105	105
3	SoCalGas 4½s '61	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2	SouKraft 4½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	SouPac 4½s 68	40	40	40
2	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39⅛	39	39
3	SoPac 4½s '69	39	39	39
18	SoPac cll 4s '49	39	38½	38½
5	SoPac 4½s Ore '77	45	44¾	44¾
5	SoPac S F Ter 4s '50	70	70	70
2	South Ry gen 6s '56	73	73	73
1	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105½	105⅜	105½
5	Tex&Pac 5s '77B	66½	66½	66½
10	TStL&W 4s '50	61½	61½	61½
3	UnEl Mo 3¾s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	UnPac 3½s '80	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	UnPac 3½s '71	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Unit Bis Ann 3½s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	US Steel 1.95s '48	100½	101	100½
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Walwrth 4s 55	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
5	West Sh 4s 43261 reg	45	45	45
1	Westch Lt 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	West Md 4s 52	84¼	84	84
3	WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	13	13	13
11	Western Un 5s 51	69	68¼	68¼
11	Western Un 5s 60	67½	67¼	67¼
2	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	101	101	101
18	Wis Cen 4s 49	22½	22½	22½
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	8	8	8
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	7½	7½	7½
9	Youngst S&T 4s 61	105½	105⅛	105¼
5	Young S&T cv 4s 48	103½	103⅜	103⅜

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s 45 D	11½	11½	11½
4	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	59	59	59
2	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59	59	59
6	Argentine 4½s 48	78½	78½	78½
4	Argentine 4½s 71	65	65	65
1	Australia 5s 55	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1	Australia 4½s 56	42½	42⅜	42½
2	Belgium 6½s 49	50	50	50
4	Belgium 6s '55	63	63	63
10	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11⅜	11¼	11¼
7	Brazil 6½s '27-57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Canada 5s '52	97⅞	97¼	97½
17	Canada 4s '60	88	87¾	88
7	Canada 3s '67	77	77	77
5	Canada 2½s '45	86½	86½	86½
5	Canada 2¼s '44	88½	88½	88½
1	Chile MtBk6¼s'61asd	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb	12½	12½	12½
2	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26¼	26¼	26¼
2	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	27	27	27
2	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	71	71	71
1	Costa Rica 7s '51	18	18	18
1	Cuba 5½s '53	102	102	102
5	Cuba 5s '45	73	73	73
11	Cuba 4½s '77	53	53	53
12	Denmark 6s '42	38⅞	38¾	38¾
1	French 7½s '41	57¼	57¼	57¼
4	GerCAgrBk6'60Jul	16	16	16
1	GerCAgrBk6s 60 Oct	14½	14½	14½
10	GerGov 5½s '65	16¼	16¼	16¼
17	Ger Gov 7s '49	20½	20½	20½
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	45	45	45
3	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	29	29	29
1	Italy 7s 1951	50	50	50
4	Japan 6½s '54	81¼	81	81
2	Japan 5½s '65	59½	59	59
4	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	9½	9½	9½
10	Mex 4s asd '45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Milan City 6½s 52	31	30¾	30¾
6	Minas Ger 6½s 59	8½	8½	8½
1	Norway 4½s 65	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
15	Rio de Jan 8s 46(48a)	7½	7¼	7¼
15	Rio de Jan 6½s53	6½	6½	6½
5	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s68	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Rome 6½s 52	33¾	33½	33½
5	Sao Paul City 8s52	10½	10½	10½
7	Sao Paulo St 8s250	13⅛	13	13
7	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	12¾	12¾	12¾
4	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	37½	37½	37½
5	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1	Tokyo City 5½s '61	54½	54½	54½
13	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55¾	55½	55½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 1,483,000; previous day 2,215,100; week ago 2,822,000; year ago 4,310,975; two years ago 4,289,450; Jan. 1 to date 1,008,123,575; year ago 1,061,022,026; two years ago 1,163,226,480.

American Smelting Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Co., reported for 6 months ended June 30 net income of $6,405,920 after all charges and excess profits taxes, equal to $2.12 a share on common stock after preferred dividend requirements. This compared with $5,429,674, or $1.68 a common share, in the comparable 1939 period.

Cattle Prices Up This Week To 3-Year Top

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—The American housewife's increased buying of beef and pork has helped to lift the farm price of cattle to the highest level in three years and of hogs to the highest in almost a year.

Liv

Radio in U. S. Is Notably Free From Federal Interference

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam is notable for his extreme good humor with American radiocasting, yet if the Federal Communications Commission, Uncle Sam's board in charge of radiocasting, should follow out the suggestions of his nephews and nieces sent by letter he would be a regulator indeed! That the F. C. C. does not taken any action in a majority of these requests emphasizes in great degree the freedom permitted the radio in the United States.

There was the Philadelphia citizen, for instance, who wrote to propose that all news and comment on the air be censored during present world conditions. Still further, he would have the censorship extended to the press.

Even more drastic was the suggestion by a Pennsylvania woman who wanted all radiocasting to stop, with stations remaining silent until peace returns to the world. More on the moderate side are suggestions that "hysterical broadcasting" of war news by particular commentators be stifled.

The question of airing the German side of current problems brings a number of suggestions from the public. Where a Macon, Ga., listener would prohibit networks from carrying news reports originating in Germany, a Los Angeles listener complains because a group of stations deprived the people of California of "the right to hear Hitler." On the other side of the fence are listeners who protest the carrying of Herr Hitler's speeches. A listener in the Bronx would bar the radio to minority groups.

Some of the public suggestions are comparatively mild, such as that offered by a Rhode Island man who urges that stations start and close their daily programs with patriotic music. Unlike other suggestions of the sort offered by the public, this one was sent direct to the networks as well as to the F. C. C.

Sometimes disgruntled listeners want the F. C. C. to step in and assist in their pet projects. A New Yorker wants Uncle Sam to require stations to radiocast a song he has written. A Bismarck, N. D., man feels the Commission should require a network to carry a particular religious radiocast. A listener in Asheville, N. C., suggests that newspapers owning radio stations be ordered to publish the programs of competing stations. A Philadelphian, irked because he didn't win a prize in a radio contest, submitted his sad tale to the Federal regulators, who couldn't do anything about it, as usually is the case with public complaints.

B.B.C. Sends in 24 Tongues

In the early days of the war, it seemed to be quite an achievement when the British Broadcasting Corporation let it be known that programs were being sent out in 16 different languages. Now it is being done in 24, and that is exclusive of Welsh and Gaelic. This was told recently in an address by Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The 24 languages are German, Czech, Italian, Polish, French, Portuguese (European and South American), Spanish (European and South American), Turkish, Russian, Swedish, Greek, Finnish, Magyar, Rumanian, Serbo-Croat, Norwegian, Dutch, Afrikaans, Danish, Arabic, Hindustani, and English.

Canadian Shortwaver Urged

Construction of a high powered Canadian shortwave radiocasting station, for carrying Canadian news and views to the far corners of the earth, is under consideration by the Government, according to Canadian Press.

Such a station has been periodically urged in the last two or three years in the House of Commons Radio Committee and elsewhere as a means of promoting Canadian trade and good will. Most recently it was urged by the Senate War Co-operation Committee during the recent session and again this week by Robert England, Director of Overseas Educational Services for the Canadian Legion War Services Committee.

Homestake Gold Mine Goes On Paying as It Has Done 62 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEAD, S. D.—The richest, or at least one of the richest, gold mines in the world, the famous Homestake here at Lead (pronounced Leed), doesn't seem to be worried about talk of an oversupply of the precious metal. It just goes on producing, producing at the rate of 1,400,000 tons of ore a year, which at the present rate of $14.23 a ton means around $20,000,000 worth.

And as long as the United States Government will buy gold at $35 an ounce it is quite likely that the Homestake machinery will keep right on grinding.

Those who think of a gold mine as a whiskered man in a large hat standing in a little stream of water swishing a lot of sand around in a pan would gasp at the proportions of this project here. It covers one side of a good sized mountain and most of the valley below. There are hundreds of buildings, elevators, shafts, foundries, shops, and mills. But this is on the surface. It's down under ground where the big jobs go on.

Little Underground City

There are 13 levels, 100 feet to 150 apart, the deepest of which is down 3,350 feet, nearly three-quarters of a mile. And they are even now developing seven new levels, the last one to be 4,700 feet below the surface.

Winding in among these shafts are more than 75 miles of track, and to carry the ore to the shafts through which it is hoisted to the surface are 2,000 cars and 36 locomotives. More than 1,000 men scramble in and out of these shafts and tunnels every day.

Homestake officials point out that contrary to this being a "rich" mine because the metal is easy to obtain, the ore is actually a very low grade. That the mine last year produced a profit of some $7,100,000 is because of the efficiency of the many modern machines and processes that have been adopted or developed here.

Has Paid for 62 Years

The discovery of the Homestake was part of the great gold rush of 1875-76, which was generated chiefly by stories that Indians in the Black Hills were seen with "heap plenty" gold dust.

It's of interest too that the Homestake was a pioneer in employee welfare. It has operated a satisfactory pension system since 1917, provides free medical care, and opened a $300,000 recreation building for workers in 1914. The operators stress Americanism. All workers must be able to read and write and speak English. In fact 86 per cent of them are American born.

Ralph W. Cessna

Duties of Citizenship Recalled

Continued from Page 1

Lucy Stone, and Lucretia Mott—were represented by descendants at the meeting. Another suffrage leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the Congress, sent a message in which she recounted the progress made since 1848, when a group of women first met to protest their lack of right to vote, hold property, participate in higher education and manage their own affairs.

"In 1940," Mrs. Catt said, "these grievances have been removed with slight reservations. Every woman who knows how to read should be grateful every day of her life for the liberties and privileges she enjoys. If any woman feels dissatisfied because she does not possess more, it would be well for her to pause and reflect on what has happened to the women of Austria, Czechslovakia, Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France."

Continual Vigilance Needed

The preservation of gains won by womankind in the United States, however, requires continual vigilance, both at home and in the world scene, other speakers stressed. A message from Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of Lucy Stone, warned that women as well as men must learn to detect the aggressive propaganda being disseminated today which has adopted new techniques for deceiving the public.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony of Washington, D. C., grandneice and namesake of the suffrage leader, stressed that while America's involvement in the first World War could be blamed on the men, women today must share the responsibilities and opportunities to find a peaceful solution to the world's ills.

Women, she continues, must also work to preserve and advance their own liberties, particularly in the field of white-collar jobs. They can also look out for consumers' interests, they can see to it, finally, that women are not forced back into menial factory and home labor, as women in Germany have been by the wartime emergency.

"The progress of women, politically, economically and socially, is possible only in a peaceful democracy, which protects the civil and working rights of women along with those of our brothers," Mrs. Anthony stressed.

Return to Freedom

The concept that women, with their many talents, have a destined part to play in putting the world back on the track of freedom in the next 20 years, even as they have advanced their own interests in the past 20 years, was emphasized by speakers.

"I like to think that women of America are preparing to do their part in the conflict which probably lies ahead," Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, said. "I like to think that they will think through our problems in the real American way and bring to those problems the experience, courage and ability which made it possible to achieve suffrage 20 years ago.

"If today, I could bring home to you the importance of every woman in these United States uniting for world peace, what a service we could render. If every mother in America could visualize the picture of her infant son 20 years from now, perhaps being sacrificed to the war greed of a maniac who would turn our peaceful, happy country into a shambles, would she not bestir herself into finding some way to prevent it? We have great power if all of us would use that power instead of leaving it to the few who usually carry the barden."

Senate Speeds Draft Measure Toward a Vote

Continued from Page 1

yesterday that he, too, favors immediate institution of compulsory service, and that if the bill is delayed after this week he will follow Mr. Roosevelt's statement with an equally emphatic one of his own. This makes the two candidates see eye to eye on the matter.

Under this double compulsion lights in the Senate wing of Congress burned late last night, and were reflected in the pools of water, as rain pelted on the Capitol dome. By the time the Senate quit important amendments had been accepted. Without record vote it agreed that conscripts under the Burke-Wadsworth bill should be limited to 900,000 trainees during any single year. By a vote of 32 to 30 it defeated an amendment by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri restricting conscript service to the confines of the United States, its possessions and the Philippines. Finally it approved, 67 to 4, an amendment by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts limiting service of the draftees to the Western Hemisphere.

For immediate purposes, the agreement reached in the Ways and Means Committee giving a green light to the "bottleneck" tax bill, is of even greater importance. Involved in this complicated subject is the drive on which the multi-billion dollar preparedness program rests. The version now unanimously agreed upon is designed to prevent war millionaires while permitting corporations to recapture within five years the new capital invested in additional armament plants. Treasury officials agreed in principle with the version worked out by the Committee.

Excess Profit Tax

The Committee has approved a 20 to 50 per cent tax on excess profits and a plant amortization plan on a five year basis. Small corporations, making not more than $5,000 a year are exempt. The tax is made progressively stiffer on corporations with higher earnings. Unofficially it is estimated that the tax will bring in $300,000,000 annual revenue. In its early draft $190,000,000 was the figure used.

Obviously pleased with the development, Chairman Robert L. Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, called it "historic" and added that it was "one of the finest things I've ever done."

The measure would suspend the Vinson-Trammell Act's limitations of 7 and 8 per cent on profits on military aircraft and warship construction. Instead of that, the profits from war orders would be skimmed off after they were made, via the proposed excess profits tax rates. A third feature would be the amortization plan, permitting Government contractors and subcontractors to progressively deduct from their taxable income the entire cost of any new facilities completed after July 10, 1940, in connection with defense, on a five-year basis.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes. 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-46, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 60 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 440 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

EASY money plan. Sell friends one of America's foremost Christmas card assortments. Samples on approval. Up to 100% profit. 9 other assortments—30c up. 58 low priced Personal cards. Money saving offer. Pepperell Braiding, CSM-827 East Pepperell, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — Orders galore, 50 folders with name, $1. FREE SAMPLES 30 designs. One of America's Famous 21 ass't. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good Profits. Personal, Business line. On approval, Sunshine Art, Dept. CM., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. P-24, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two and three room apartments, large living room and bedroom, fireplaces, strictly modern electric kitchens; restricted. 1402 Beacon St. Tel. Longwood 3299.

40 HURON AVENUE, Cambridge—Adjoining Gray Gardens East, 6 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, first floor, adults only. F. X. Masse, 249 Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass. or 40 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR FORDOR SEDAN $935— Estate closing, must sell. Absolutely no dealers! Black, with white-walled tires. 10,000 miles. Call Wellesley (Mass.) 2160 between 9 and 5 for appointment.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

SEVEN rooms, two baths; apartment; light; subway. F. J. SCHLEICHER, 23-01 44th Drive, Long Island City, N. Y. STillwell 4-7766.

N. Y. C., Central Park West, 325 (92nd)—Excellent location; 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator; delightful atmosphere; rents $100 up; premises, or CROSBY & BLEMLY, MEdallion 3-5199.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEWLY renovated residential properties now rented, Boston area; good location and income; trade for Florida property. CARL BAESLER, 14 Beacon St., Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

QUICK SALE, sacrificing good make piano, D. C. Kelvinator good as new, also dresser, table, rugs, etc. 46 Westland Ave., Suite 42, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

FURRIERS

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description —Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Ave., 4th Fl. (29th St.) N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4017.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RELISH girl, Protestant, wanted for well-known country restaurant; good training for waitress work. Mary Sturdivant, Woburn 0240 (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQ., Boston, sunshine office, light two sides, low price. WESLEYAN BLDG., 581 Boylston St., KENmore 5379.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder; rates reduced 10% after Labor Day. Open thru September. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O., Lakeside, Conn.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston
Hear the amazing Acrosonic Spinet

REAL ESTATE

SCITUATE CENTER—Estate of 35 acres off Route 3-A for sale. Rear of property largely wooded, with grand old trees, excellent for development. Cottage type house, stone foundation, on 3-acre cleared section facing First Parish Rd., amid fine shade trees, shrubbery and lawn, can, with some remodeling, be made a good year-round home. To settle estate will sell at sacrifice price of $4900 for immediate disposal. FRANKLIN J. ROSS, 46 Branch St., Scituate Center, Mass. Tel. 250.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Apt. 10—Attractive, quiet rooms, near The Mother Church; elevator to 5th floor. McGRATH, Com. 0084.

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred; adult family; near church, transportation. Lopez, WI. 7-2849.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT offering her services, good helper, reader, sewer; day, hour or night. Phone FOrdham 4-8464. Write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TAILORING

NOTICE R. MANNIS CUSTOM TAILOR
Moved from Little Building to 472 Stuart St., opposite Copley Theatre, Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

HELEN CRAFTS STUDIO
VOICE PRODUCTION — COACHING
59 West 56th St., N. Y. C. — CO. 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

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SHOP AT
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General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

ENGLAND

DERBY
(Continued)

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
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FRIEND OF MINE SENT HER DAUGHTER TO ME
for some clothes advice, so I took her right down to Modelle's and helped her pick a most distinctive outfit. Our first mutual love was a plaid woollen dress. Young enough, but worldly wise, too, with its subtle colour-blendings. The coat we chose had only a touch of fur but what made us fall for it was its stylish "hang". The shoulders were so full of character and the unpressed pleats in the skirt hung so softly and with such grace. I would advise you to try Modelle's ! !

Modelle
Prince's Arcade and Woolshops
HALIFAX

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FINE FURS
for 40 Years
Our experience and advice is at your service always
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Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE Phone 663

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FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Ann
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"The Modern Food Store"
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ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

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for fashion shoes
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NEW FELTS—
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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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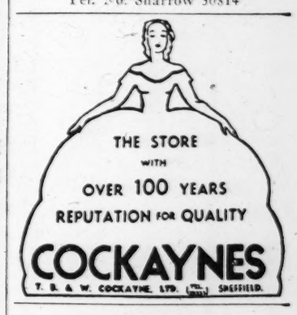

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Fine Reproductions of Period Furniture
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Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
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LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new, with Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest Materials.
Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
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City and State.....

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

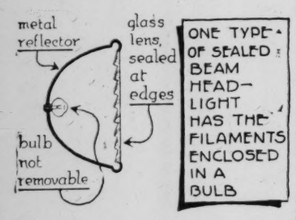
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by 'Sealed Beam Headlights'?

Sealed beam headlights are a relatively recent development in automobile equipment. The ordinary or previous type of headlights consisted of three separately removable parts or units—the


metal reflector
glass lens, sealed at edges
bulb not removable
ONE TYPE OF SEALED BEAM HEADLIGHT HAS THE FILAMENTS ENCLOSED IN A BULB

glass lens through which the light emerges; the bulb containing a wire filament in which the light originates; and the brightly polished reflector which focuses and concentrates the light.

In the new sealed beam type of headlight, the source of light, the lens, and the reflector all are fused into a single factory-sealed unit. The purpose of sealing them together is to prevent dirt and moisture from getting into the headlight, decreasing its efficiency. The sealing keeps the interior of the headlight free from chemical or physical change and maintains its light much longer at full efficiency than in the older types, in which dirt and deterioration of the reflector may cause a loss of as much as two thirds of the original brightness of the headlight beam.

This protection by sealing offers an economy by eliminating the expense of periodic cleaning, polishing, or replacing of lack-lustre reflectors. Also, because of new type filaments employed, the sealed beam headlight offers a brighter light and consequent better illumination of the road.

Sealed beam headlights are of two general types. One type has a metal back or reflecting surface, to which the lens is sealed by fusing. In this type the filaments are in a bulb within the headlight. If the lens becomes cracked or shattered, there will still be sufficient light to continue the trip, so long as the bulb is unbroken.

The other type is made entirely of glass, except for the filaments. In this type, the air has been exhausted from the body of the headlight and replaced by a suitable inert gas, as in an ordinary electric light bulb. The filaments are not encased in a separate inner bulb and, in consequence, a cracked or broken lens means the immediate loss of light, just as a light bulb becomes useless when broken.

Sealed beam headlights provide a more powerful beam than ordinary headlights, making it more important to dim or depress the beam promptly on meeting a car at night.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Proverbs of Speech

Who speaks, sows; who listens, reaps.—French.

Much speaking and lying are cousins.—German.

As a man, so is his speech.—Danish.

A man may say too much even on the best subject.—English.

He that speaks of things that do not concern him, shall hear of things that do not please him.—Arabian.

It is good speaking that improves good silence.—Dutch.

Speak little and to the point and you will pass for somebody.—Portuguese.

Speak well of thy friends; be silent as to thy enemies.—German.

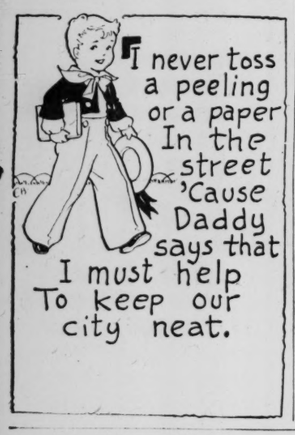
Speaking without thinking is like shooting without taking aim.—English.

Two ears to one tongue; therefore hear twice as much as you speak.—Turkish.

Who says little has little to answer for.—German.

It is one thing to speak much and another to speak pertinently.—English.

Manly Manners



Daily Anecdote

Pray Be Seated

Anton Rubenstein, the Russian pianist, who, at the height of his fame, invariably played to packed houses, was once accosted by an eager young woman, who exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Rubenstein, I have been trying all day to get a seat for your concert, but they are all sold. Haven't you a seat you could let me have?"

"There is only one seat at my disposal, madam," the pianist replied, "but you are welcome to that if you will take it."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Rubenstein," the woman exclaimed happily. "Thank you a thousand times! Where is it?"

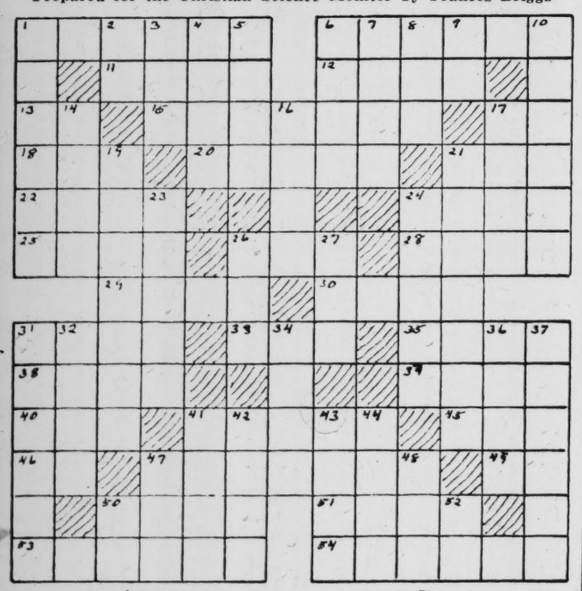
"At the piano."

Confidential

What has to be spoken in whispers seldom does the world any good.—Dr. John W. Holland.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

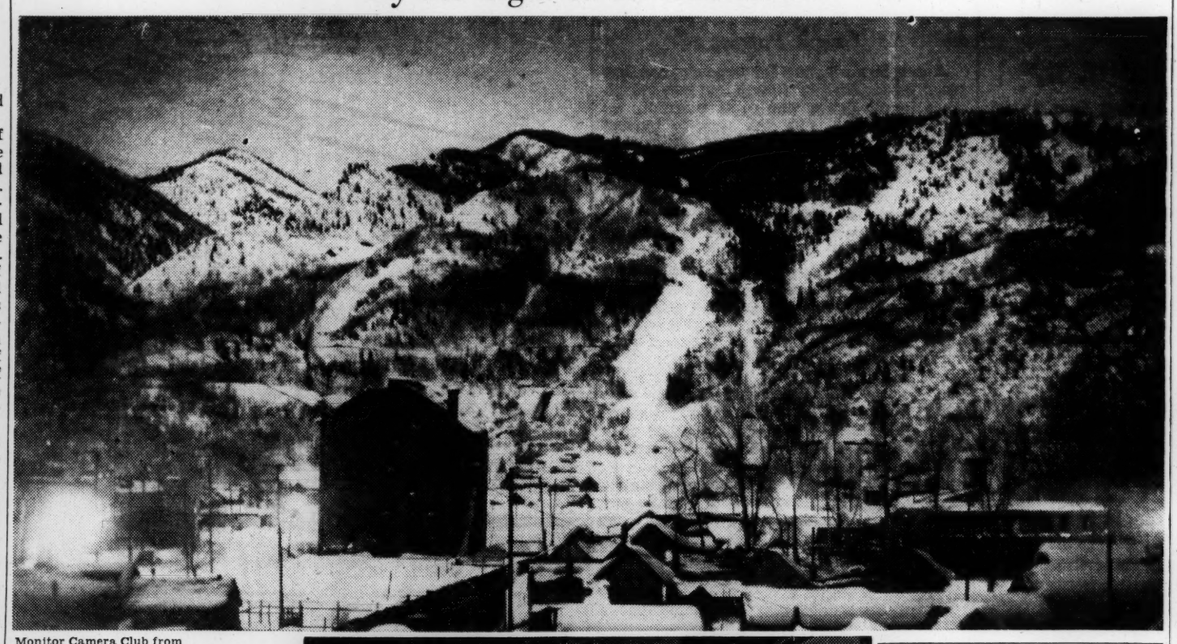
1—What color was named after a certain artist?
6—Sarai was whose wife?
11—who is a character in opera "Eugen Onegin"?
12—In Greek mythology, who was son of Tros?
13—Where is home of Maoris (abbr.)?
15—Who is a character in "Julius Caesar"?
17—You and I.
18—What is a seaport on western coast of White Sea, Russia?
20—Who was mother of Perseus?
21—Where are the Laurentian Mountains (abbr.)?
22—Who is a friend of Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra"?
24—A bobbin is used in making what?
25—What place is scene of part of "Cymbeline"?
26—Who wrote "Ulalume"?
28—What prophet foretold restoration of Israel?
29—Where is Portlaoghise?
30—Would bonce be a food, game, or reel?
31—Where was Beethoven born?
33—How many acts in "The Barber of Seville"?
35—What fruit do you associate with Jack Horner?
38—What is a cape of Newfoundland?
39—What is a commune of Latium, Italy?
40—Who was Greek goddess of mischief?
41—Who is heroine of a Browning dramatic poem?
45—What is a river of North Carolina?
46—Exists.
47—Dick Whittington sought and found what?
49—Santa Fe is capital of what State (abbr.)?
50—What plain city was spared at Lot's intercession?
51—Who is a king mentioned in a nursery rhyme?
53—What is the King of Waters?
54—Lancelot was what?

Down

1—Shakespeare's Christopher Sly is what?
2—Toward.
3—Where is Cahokia (abbr.)?
4—How is Mr. Wemmick's father described in "Great Expectations"?
5—What is a manufacturing city of California?
6—Amonasro appears in what opera?
7—Boy in well-known Gainsborough painting is dressed in what color?
8—Where is Bobruisk (abbr.)?
9—While.
10—First act of 6 Down is divided into 2 what?
14—A cipher is what?
16—What is a county of southeastern California?
17—What is a city of Texas?
19—What is a city of Illinois?
21—Where was King Arthur's palace?
23—What river flows past Paris?
24—What did virgins of certain parable carry?
26—Would you pet, row, or sew a nchega?
27—Self.
31—What is a commercial port of Rumania on Danube River?
32—What would you feed an equine?
34—In Bible's shortest verse, Jesus did what?
36—What is a monitor lizard?
37—A woodchuck is what?
41—What is a city of Illinois?
42—What is another name for Persia?
43—Who is a fairy of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
44—Soon.
47—What is capital of French Morocco?
48—What was first name of Whitney, American inventor?
50—Symbol for barium is what?
52—6 Down takes place in what country (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

By the Light of the Full Moon



Monitor Camera Club from Miss Nell Stone, Pendleton, Ind.

Shining street lights reveal that this photograph of a ski run at Aspen, Colorado, was taken at night.

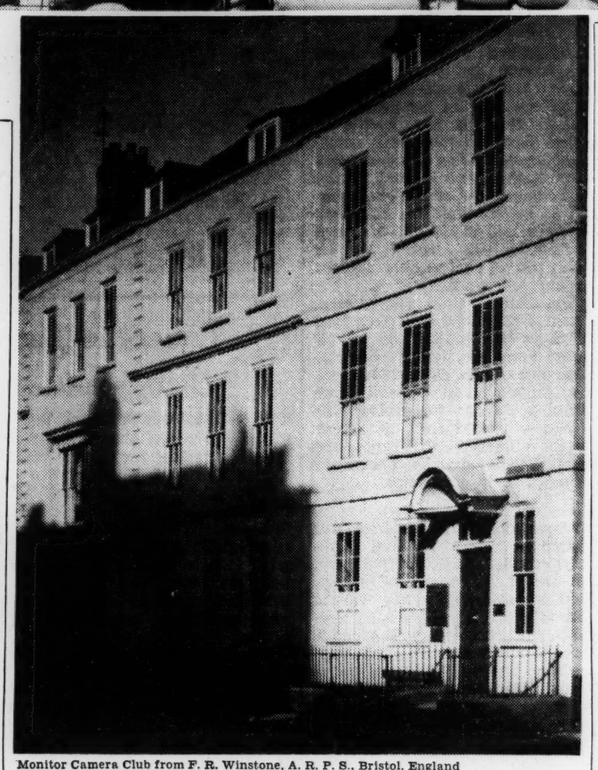
Daily Quotation

THE true way to live is to bring to each duty that comes to our hand our wisest thought and our best skill.—J. R. Miller.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Through the Selkirk Mountains, under Rogers Pass, British Columbia, Canada; 5 miles long; completed, 1916.
2. A stout perennial herb of the United States, having dark purple berries, and a poisonous root.
3. A negro college at Tuskegee, Alabama; founded 1881.
4. It was built in the ancient capital of Nanking, South China, in the early 15th century; 261 feet high; the Taiping revolutionists destroyed it in 1853.
5. A bay in southwestern Alabama.
6. In the National Gallery, in London.
7. Nebraska.
8. A dusky brown heron-like bird of Africa.
9. A lovely park in Boston, Massachusetts, laid out in the middle of the 19th century; famous for its swan boats.
10. Nikko, Japan; 359 feet high.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Georgian architecture, snapped by moonlight

A Verse for Today . . .

And when he had consulted with the people, he appointed singers unto the Lord, *and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say, Praise the* Lord; *for his mercy endureth for ever.*—II Chron. 20:21.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Connaught Tunnel?
2. Pokeweed?
3. Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute?
4. The site of the famous Porcelain Tower?
5. Mobile Bay?
6. The famous painting "The Age of Innocence" by Joshua Reynolds?
7. The Cornhusker State?
8. An umbrette?
9. The Public Garden?
10. Splendor-of-Sun Waterfall?

(Answers appear on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

Heave to, Matey

A couple of sailors, on leave, had hired one of those Drive-Urself autos to see a strange city. At one corner they were stopped for going against traffic on a one way street.

"Not that way, either," the officer barked as they started to round a corner. "No left turns here!"

"What'll we do?" one of the bewildered gobs asked the other.

"We've got to save our honor," responded the other. "Scuttle her!"—The Investment Dealers' Digest.

A Troublesome Neighbor

At a performance of Mozart's Don Giovanni a young chap was humming an air from the opera so loudly that he was disturbing all the people about him.

A lover of music, quite beside himself through being unable to hear Rubini sing, remarked:

"What a wretched fellow!"

"Are you referring to me?" asked the tiresome man.

"No, sir," replied the music lover; "I am referring to that fellow Rubini, who is keeping me from hearing you." — Children's Newspaper.

"I don't see any reason to get so excited—maybe I DID have the iron a little too hot."

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Question: How did some farmers ever get along when the only handout they got from the Government was free seeds?

Detroit News: Paint remover: A commercial preparation with which it is possible to transfer paint from a floor, chair, etc., to the person of the amateur handy man.

First Things First

"But can you cook?" asked the prosaic young man.

"Let us take these questions in their proper order," returned the wise girl. "The matter of cooking is not the first thing to be considered."

"Then, what is first?" he demanded.

"Can you provide the things to be cooked?" came the answer.

An Actress Helps

(Grit)

Clad in a cheap dress and using an assumed name, Actress Luise Rainer was found working in the New York offices of a committee for the welfare of foreign refugee children. She had given up her vacation to help the committee because of her own unhappy childhood in war-torn Europe.

Bible Facts

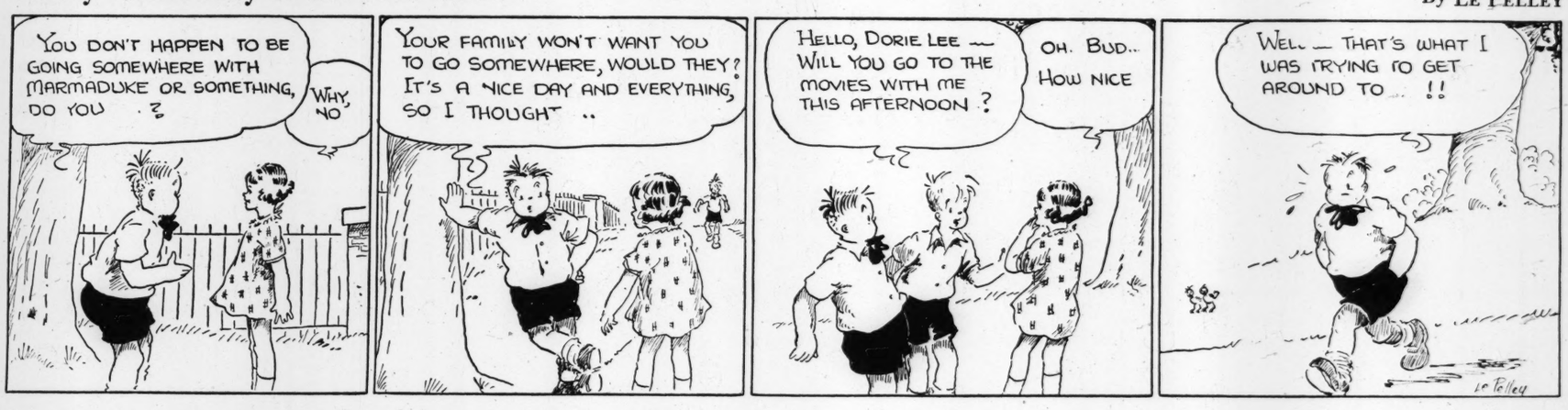
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Paul Enters Europe

During his second missionary tour, the apostle Paul and his companions set sail from Troas in Asia Minor, and after touching at the island of Samothrace (or "Samothracia" as our Common Version has it) came on the following day to Neapolis, the port of Philippi (Acts 16:11). We are not told whether the apostle actively preached in Neapolis on this occasion, but the fact of his brief visit there is of interest since there seems to be no doubt that this was the first city which he entered on the continent of Europe. The modern town of Kavalla stands on the site of this seaport, and is situated on a lofty promontory which stretches out into a bay protected by the island of Thasos. Paul's landing at Neapolis inaugurated the Christian conquest of the west.

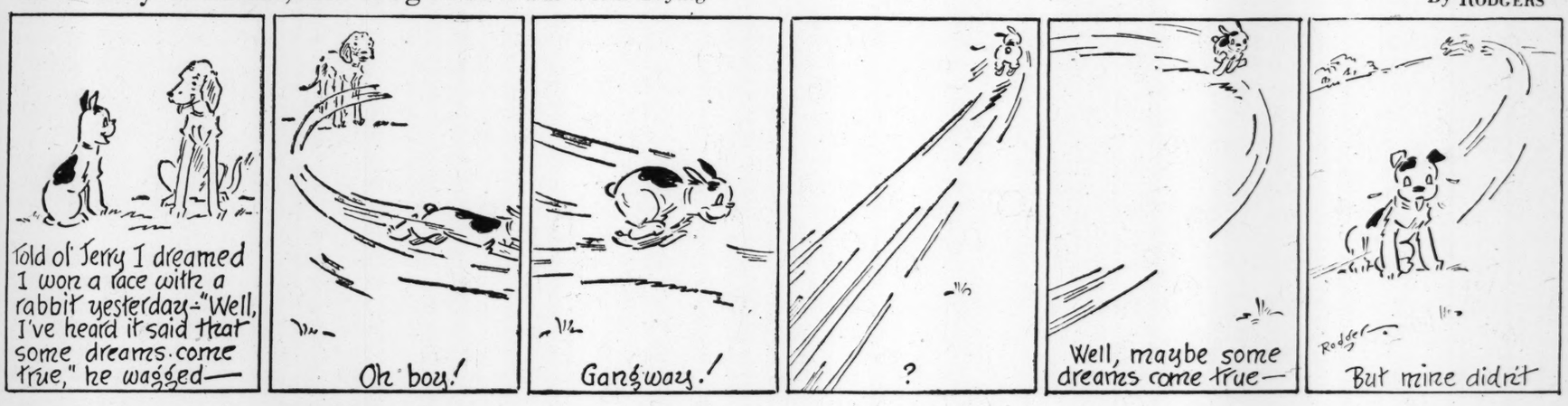
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slow Motion*

By Le Pelley


YOU DON'T HAPPEN TO BE GOING SOMEWHERE WITH MARMADUKE OR SOMETHING, DO YOU ?
WHY, NO
YOUR FAMILY WON'T WANT YOU TO GO SOMEWHERE, WOULD THEY? IT'S A NICE DAY AND EVERYTHING, SO I THOUGHT ..
HELLO, DORIE LEE — WILL YOU GO TO THE MOVIES WITH ME THIS AFTERNOON ?
OH. BUD.. HOW NICE
WELL — THAT'S WHAT I WAS TRYING TO GET AROUND TO .. !!
LeTelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well It Was Worth Trying—*

By Rodgers


Told ol' Jerry I dreamed I won a race with a rabbit yesterday—"Well, I've heard it said that some dreams come true," he wagged—
Oh boy!
Gangways!
?
Well, maybe some dreams come true—
But mine didn't
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Date*

By The Hagers

"THAT'S CALLED BLACK BUTTE. ON TOP, I'VE HEARD, THERE LIVES A PREHISTORIC BIRD;
BUT NO ONE EVER CLIMBS ITS SIDE. DON'T TRY!" THE DUCK PROSPECTOR CRIED.
THE WARNING WIDGEON DIDN'T HEED. HE WAVED AND QUACKED, "LET US PROCEED."
"WE'LL DINE IN STYLE WITH YOU SOME DAY ON PREHISTORIC EGG SOUFFLÉ."
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Case for War at Home

Senate debate on the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill has progressed far enough to give the United States a fair picture of the arguments advanced against selective compulsory military service and, in fact, against foresighted defense policy in general.

The positions taken by leading isolationists may be summed up as follows:

They plead to save American boys from being conscripted for the rigors of military training and the possible sacrifices of war.

They look with suspicion on measures to give aid to Great Britain, such as sending destroyers, lest this course embroil the United States.

They oppose making any armed resistance or drafting men for defense until and unless the American frontiers are crossed and the country invaded.

If world circumstances were such that a Nation definitely could keep out of war simply by not being disposed to go to war, these arguments would have some force. But Europe has seen one nation after another overrun whose deepest desire was to be left in peace. Even isolationists generally accept the thesis that the only way for America safely to assume it will not have to go to war is to be prepared for it if it comes.

On this premise, however, the three contentions mentioned above boil down to strange and grim conclusions. Thus:

To hold that one should not begin to fight until his country is invaded is, in effect, to prefer that war should be fought on American soil, destroying American homes, giving hostages of American resources rather than that its tide should be met and turned back before it reaches United States shores.

Those who oppose furnishing destroyers or other assistance to Britain may reasonably be asked, "Do you mean you would rather wait until the lives of American sailors instead of British sailors shall be risked in operating those destroyers, and do you prefer that the American Army and Navy should have to fight—possibly Japan and Germany at once—without an ally in the world rather than with one?"

Finally, those who plead to save American youth from conscription and training in peacetime for defense are advocating a complacent course that may result in these young men being sent into battle as the most helpless kind of "cannon fodder"—untrained troops—instead of with practice in how to protect themselves.

The people who take these positions are for the most part keenly conscientious. They are trying to think in humane and sympathetic terms. Yet is this true solicitude for the future of American youth?

The Home Guard

Britain's Home Guard, which now has more than a million and a quarter volunteers, is something unusual in the history of armies. Certainly it has little resemblance to any force ever formed outside the British Isles. Its tasks at least are different from those of the Home Guards in the United States during the last war.

The Germans have made many attempts to present the members of the Home Guard as merely francs-tireurs, but this identification cannot be maintained. The franc-tireur of the Franco-Prussian war wore no uniform. The Home Guard, on the other hand, wears battle dress, though some of its members are compelled to be content with armlets until uniforms are ready.

It is a citizen army. But it does not mean that Britain has gone militaristic. Readiness to fight in defense of right and justice is not militarism. It represents an attitude reluctantly come to but solidly maintained in the democracies.

Alcohol a Nazi Ally?

In drastically limiting the consumption of liquors containing more than 15 per cent alcohol, the French Government reveals a condition which may have had much to do with the French defeat. For eight months, during the comparative inaction which followed mobilization, French troops drank tremendous quantities of alcohol, says a New York Herald Tribune dispatch, and "military authorities blame the widespread intoxication for much of the moral collapse of the soldiers." The drinking, it was said, produced nervous disorders and shellshock when the air and tank attack assumed its maximum proportions.

Is there a lesson in this for other nations—especially, perhaps, the United States, which is about to mobilize millions for training?

Mr. Willkie and "T. R."

Mr. Willkie's contention that there is need now for a big navy shows that he understood what President Theodore Roosevelt meant by his reference to speaking softly and carrying a big stick. The Republican nominee quoted the first Roosevelt in his acceptance speech.

"T. R." was speaking at the Minnesota State Fair in 1901 and this is what he said:

> There is a homely adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American nation will speak softly and yet build and keep at a pitch of its highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far.

The advice is particularly apt at a time when dictatorial governments on the other side of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans so far misunderstand the Monroe Doctrine as to parody it with plans which include the forcible subjugation of their neighbors.

Senatorial Bottleneck?

When the National Defense Advisory Commission was set up one of its principal functions was to look for and remedy so-called bottlenecks or points of obstruction in the production of armaments and supplies. Now it has been obliged in its own defense to throw a little light on what appears to be a bottleneck of considerable seriousness in the machinery not of industry but of legislation.

Senator Harry F. Byrd touched off the matter by asserting that the Government had ordered only 343 combat planes in the last 100 days and that its defense program was bogging down. The Defense Commission replies that on the contrary orders are in production for 6,747 planes for the United States Army and Navy.

This is not exactly a direct answer since most of the 6,747 may have been ordered more than 100 days ago, yet it indicates a considerable start toward the ambitious production schedule the commission has laid out. Moreover, the ordering of the next 14,000 planes for the Army and 4,000 for the Navy is said now to wait an enactment of the $4,800,000,000 defense appropriation bill which passed the House of Representatives on July 31 and is yet to be acted on by the Senate.

Meanwhile the House Ways and Means Committee has acted to clear away the other principal obstacle in the way of defense production by reporting out the excess profits tax bill with provisions included for permitting corporations to set aside enough earnings exempt from the income tax to pay off their emergency plant investment within five years. Prompt enactment of this legislation would hasten the signing of many contracts and the construction of factories necessary to mass manufacture.

Unless the present long discussion of the draft bill is ended soon, however, the tax bill will be up against the same log jam in which the military appropriation bill is caught. Perhaps public opinion, which demands speed in industry, will become more than a little impatient of senatorial obstruction.

Called in Question

Recently, the question mark has become the point in question in a New York court of law. And a very moot point it promises to be; namely, "When is a question not a question?"

At the moment, the answer seems to be, "When it appears in a municipal civil service examination for second-grade clerks." Candidates in such an examination were asked whether or not the following sentence calls for a question mark: "May I help you with your problem of reorganization of the personnel."

The candidates said "Yes." The examiners, "No." And the candidates who thereby were failed promptly sued.

But the outcome of the case is still in question. The examiners assert that the sentence is a simple statement of intention. It is phrased as a question solely for sweet courtesy's sake.

Delicacy of this nature is not a new device in English. In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" of the fourteenth century, the Host, in asking the gentle Prioress to recount the next tale, heaps up in one sentence no less than six deprecatory subjunctives. Thus "curteisly" did he couch his query, a command in all but phrasing.

But Chaucer was spared the decision of whether or not such courteousness should be terminated by an interrogation point. The question mark had not yet reared its inquisitive head.

The Bookshelf

Czech Patriot

A people struggling for emancipation has usually succeeded by falling into line behind some heroic figure who could personify its aspirations and point the way to putting them into effect. The Kossuths, Kosciuskos and Bolivars were all as brilliant with the tongue as with the sword. The Czechs today, to all appearances, are in a position such as would make the appearance of a heroic national figure peculiarly welcome. At any rate Edward B. Hitchcock, author of the new life of Eduard Beneš, I BUILT A TEMPLE FOR PEACE (New York: Harpers. $3.50), has set himself to endow the Czech President-in-exile with some of the romance that would seem to be his due after his extraordinary buffetings in the storms of Europe.

Mr. Hitchcock is well equipped for the task. He has been in close association with both Beneš and the Masaryks. His resourceful pen, moreover, quickly seizes upon the more human qualities that lurk beneath the formal mask of statesmanship.

But while the author opens on the human note with life in the cottage at Kozlany and the arrival of young Eduard Beneš as tenth of Matej's lusty brood, he soon finds it necessary to change the character of his portrayal as the mischievous, determined youngster takes on a precocious seriousness that quickly merges into the mission that is to absorb his whole life.

* * *

Beneš indeed has had no time for romance. He has very human qualities—gentleness, sensitiveness, and keen sympathies—but they are all laid on the altar of his cause. His emotions, like his thinking, have had to be firmly schooled. Even on the tennis court, where his nimbleness enables him to outplay far younger men, the game is used to discipline a particular angle of his character. He is shown as being afraid his courtship with Hanna Vlcek will break into his great purpose. He disputes with Masaryk lest his personal veneration for his teacher weaken his judgment and independence.

The cause was certainly prodigious enough. Beneš had seen the shadow of a "rampant Prussianism" long before 1914. He saw it still there after Versailles. It was bound to fall first on his own people. He and Masaryk, back in 1919, worked on the federal union idea for Europe. Finally he evolved his "Temple of Peace," raised on four pillars: the League, the alliance with France, the Little Entente, and a security system in Central Europe pivoting on France.

* * *

How he labored to maintain this edifice with the active assistance of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Rumania, and others, never resting a moment in his travels, treaties, exhortations, and appeals, is well conveyed in Mr. Hitchcock's story. The temple fell because the statesmanship of Europe lacked the vision to give it adequate support. But even when sentence had finally been passed upon it at the Munich conference by the tired and embarrassed premiers of Britain and France, Beneš after but two weeks of collapse and seclusion, took up the building anew.

As Mr. Hitchcock narrates the events in his rapid, exuberant style, one begins to get a new light on the gallant little President and on the Czech people who prefer to have no heroics attached to their cause, and who see in the unremitting toil and tenacity of their leader the true symbolism of their own national purpose.

As the author points out, the cause of Czechoslovakia is not only that of a small nation in Central Europe, it is the cause of "man's inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and Mr. Hitchcock has performed a valuable service in providing this comprehensive, readable textbook for the building up of freedom when Europe turns from the chaos of war to rehabilitation.

H. J. S.

Wake Up!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Lift Up a Standard"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A verse in the Bible (Isa. 59:19), reads in part: "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." There is urgent need now for every one to lift up the standard of absolute justice for all in his thinking. There is only one right, hence what is right for one nation is right for all nations. Fear, hate, intolerance have no principle to sustain them; therefore they must go down before love, mercy and justice.

Jesus prayed all night, then healed the multitude; he also said, "Greater works than these shall ye do." Now is the time for Christians in every land to do these greater works, to support with thought, words, and deed every effort to stem the flood of error vainly trying to destroy righteousness and truth.

A. E. LOWER

West Los Angeles, Calif.

Scotland, Britain, and Union

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years I've enjoyed reading The Christian Science Monitor and usually found myself in agreement with its broad international views. Frequently, however, like most Britons who are not English, I was surprised that a newspaper like the Monitor should erroneously misuse the term England for Britain. I am glad that you have thought it of sufficient importance to devote some space to this subject recently.

Please do not attempt to excuse your error because a few men such as Nelson in the heat of battle forgot that he was fighting for a Union, not just a State or part of the Union. Would I be excused in any section of the United States should I erroneously write or speak about the President of California and the New York army? Of course not.

For your information, Article I, Act of Union:

"That the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland shall upon the First Day of May which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and seven (1707) and forever after be united into one Kingdom by the name of Great Britain and the Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdoms be such as Her Majesty shall appoint and the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew be conjoined in such manner as Her Majesty shall think fit and used in all Flags, Banners, Standards, and Ensigns, both at sea and land."

Scotland as a sister nation, an equal partner with England, has faithfully fulfilled her obligations and has freely given of her all to the Union. Today as in 1914 we find her sons coming from all parts of the world to defend the Homeland and those at home are doing their duty loyally. Many of us, including the writer, came from distant parts in 1914, and we were not Englishmen, but Britons. Today we find citizens from all over the Commonwealth in the fighting services.

Broken pledges, like chickens, come home to roost. Until we are prepared as nations to be honest and sincere with those of our own household, how can we hope for any larger Union of Nations. We look to you to lift up a standard of righteousness and be fair to all peoples. In unity there is strength. Germany always uses the words England and English when referring to Britain and British, because in so doing she feels she is belittling the nation. "Let there be no division among my people." We must have "Union." The day of sovereign States is past. Nations must be willing to come together as one, for the good of all.

Wishing you every success and many more Scottish readers when you give this your attention.

ROBERT MCKEAN

London

Aid

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The best and surest way to help feed the people of Europe is to send immediate and efficient aid to Britain, so that Britain can the more quickly end the war victoriously.

Brewster, N. Y. HELEN FERBER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

What Propaganda Isn't

By Erwin D. Canham

The number of persons seeking to awaken the United States to the perils of propaganda grows no less. But there is, happily, an increasing awareness of what propaganda isn't. There was not long ago a tendency to dismiss every rational argument with that single abusive word. Now we are slowly waking up. We are cutting off the mental shackles which kept the propaganda-obsessed citizen from opening his judgment to new arguments. We are emerging from the recent silly stage of national consciousness.

Some months ago, the last word on the subject of propaganda was found in the volume "War Propaganda and the United States," by Harold Lavine and James Wechsler. They ably represented the foremost of the institutes of propaganda analysis which have sprung up. There was much to be said for their diligent study into publicity manipulation. But their definition of propaganda was far too broad. In their own words, propaganda was "a method utilized for influencing the conduct of others on behalf of predetermined ends." This concept turns every articulate person into a propagandist and makes every thesis propaganda.

Re-definition was needed, and it has been furnished by Prof. Max Lerner of Williams College, in a review in the current New Republic. He points out that not all efforts at persuasion are propaganda. To him, the propagandist is primarily "a manipulator of beliefs, emotions, symbols" who seeks to find the argument or device that will work, and concentrates on it regardless of honesty or truth. For the propagandist, he says, "the validity of his material or the sincerity of his own belief in what he is saying are irrelevant." And in the propagandist, he insists, there is "always some crucial concealment, some relevant duplicity."

* * *

This is a very useful distinction. Everybody needs to be awake against propaganda, he needs to repel its emotional manipulation, but he does not need to resist every effort to inform or persuade him. If Americans are urged to raise their defenses against all forms of deliberate persuasion or enlightenment, they are condemned to endless erratic witch-hunting. It would be the very wish of the genuine propagandist to widen the field in this fashion.

It should be possible for citizens to apply their own tests for propaganda. They can apply a rule of reason. Thus, a member of William Allen White's Committee to Aid Britain who urges the transfer of destroyers would be a propagandist if he is concealing some relevant fact, either about the transfer proposition or about his own connections with the British Government. Otherwise, he is a citizen addressing the public quite within his rights and in accordance with what he believes to be patriotic duty.

* * *

But a demagogic radio or street-corner orator appealing to popular prejudices against "capitalists" or "international bankers" because he knows these are catch phrases which arouse some popular emotions, would be a propagandist. In many cases, it is important to discover a person's connections in testing whether he is a propagandist. Film stars, poets, novelists or explorers sent to the United States by the British Government would be propagandists, if their connections were concealed or their arguments based on manipulation. If they candidly admitted their connections they would be making a straightforward appeal to the American public which can be judged on its merits.

An editorial in a newspaper is propaganda only if it is dishonestly constructed along lines of manipulation, or if the motives and connections of the newspaper are hidden. Oftentimes, what a propagandist says may be true, but truth and falsity are not the basic tests of propaganda.

Too many people today are unwilling to believe anything. Partly this is a result of exaggerated talk about propaganda. But perhaps by separating propaganda from persuasion we can build up an area of agreement among all men of good will. If we detect and repel propaganda, we will be in a position to unite and expand and construct and act on the basis of honest, rational exchange of ideas. It is about time we began to believe.

The Wide Horizon

The War and the Philippines

By Walter Robb

MANILA

The effects of Herr Hitler's war are felt in localities remote from the range of Nazi missiles. Because of what Naziism has already done, the Philippines would not inventory today 50 per cent of their worth three months ago. The United States has suffered deflation of value in much the same degree, but these losses are not as visible as in the Philippines. As a whole, America has only a small surplus of products for exportation, though the trade runs in billions. In the Philippines, exports constitute 70 per cent of general trade.

For instance, America may ask herself when her fats and oils will again sell at gainful prices. Her hope may not be realized in a decade. Hitler's war has closed large lard markets to her; lard, with no market as such, is going into soaps. Cottonseed oil and tallows follow lard down the price scale; the outlets needed, and normally enjoyed, were outlets in sound-money countries (and Germany, formerly) that are now being erected into Hitler's totalitarian State: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France.

Europe used to take a large glut of the American lard market; reciprocally, America was an expanding market for Philippine copra and coconut oil, ideal for soaps, where lard is the superior edible fat.

* * *

Hitler has taken from the Philippines a whole group of secondary markets for Manila hemp, copra and copra meal, a group extending from Denmark to England and embracing France. Each of these countries used to buy from the Philippines products valued from one to five million dollars a year. They now buy nothing. In a total overseas trade of around 100 million dollars a year, this loss is keenly felt. Even if Hitler is finally defeated, it is doubtful that these vital secondary markets for Philippine products will be entirely regained. Probably their economies will be reshaped; their ties with the British Empire will be closer and their loose ties with the Philippines may be altogether broken.

Great Britain bought Philippine products to the value of $3,008,558 in 1938, Manila hemp alone valued at $2,531,656. She wants nothing Philippine now. The only secondary fiber market of consequence the Philippines have left is Japan.

If Herr Hitler wins (aside from the universal economic chaos bound to ensue) his empire will be a vast totalitarian State given to forced barter rather than to normal international exchange. Countries with sound currencies, such as the Philippines, will have no way of selling to him. Besides, if he should get tropical colonies in his settlements with the vanquished countries, Nazi Germany could compel those colonies to duplicate Philippine products with forced labor.

* * *

So, whether Naziism wins or loses, Philippine products are likely to be thrown entirely on the American market. There they would constitute a superabundant oversupply, and, except for sugar, governed by quotas and the United States tariff, may sell for extremely low prices. While this situation would chiefly affect fats and oils (since America does not grow fibers competing with Manila hemp), it would bankrupt Philippine economy and soon cut in two the annual volume of American manufactures that the Philippines buy.

Even now the early effect of the low prices Philippine products can command in the only extensive market Hitler has left them (the United States) may be to bring financial ruin upon plantations and curtail production. Wages are falling, and may go lower. Domestic manufacturing (such as shoes, using American leathers and findings, and machinery) rapidly declines with declining demand.

As already said, the major portion of this damage done the Philippines by Herr Hitler's war seems likely to prove permanent. Gradually, however, there are little things the Philippines may do to rebuild their economy. But recovery may be slow and painful.

Judging from Spanish feeling here, Franco is tacitly Hitler's ally now, and will soon be openly and militarily on his side; and judging by Japanese feeling, they, too, think it about time to begin firing guns for the Axis Powers and Dai Nippon.

The undercurrent of opinion in Manila tends to show that Herr Hitler's plans against democracy include the United States and are deeply and cunningly laid, mobilizing every enmity against Britain since the Armada, and every vestige of feeling here against the United States.

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